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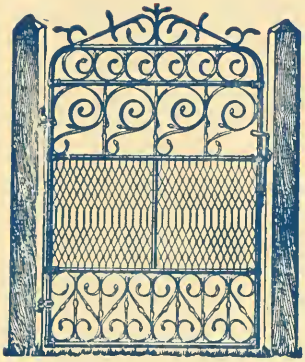

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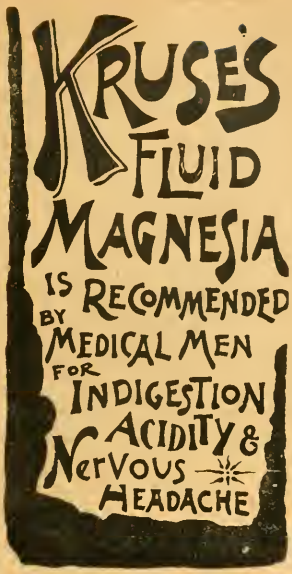

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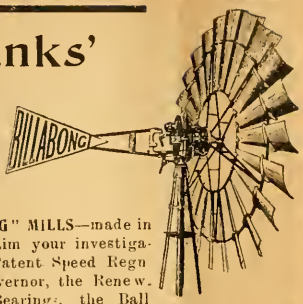

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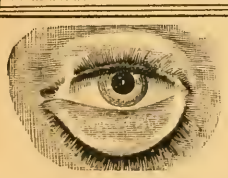

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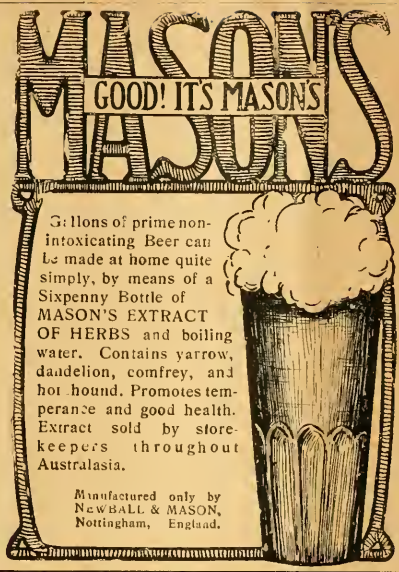

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THE HISTORY OF THE MONTH.

MELBOURNE, November 27th, 1912.

The Pathfinders.

The movement to celebrate the centenary of the historic crossing of the Blue Mountains by Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth, in May, 1813, will excite interest throughout the Commonwealth. These intrepid pioneers opened up a pathway which no fowl had known and vulture's eye had not seen—not the rough mountain track, but the blazed trail of commerce and settlement which have meant so much in the great western area. Prior to their expedition, a mere strip of territory, averaging 40 miles in width, represented the limit of New South Wales westward, and it is scarcely likely that either Blaxland or his brave comrades recognised at the time that they were virtually "opening the door to the colonisation and settlement of the whole of Australia." Yet that is the light in which the achievement is viewed to-day. The proposal to celebrate the centenary of this enterprise in May next is therefore to be commended. It is doubtful if Australians have shown an adequate appreciation of their great men, and particularly of the pioneers. "No country," writes the President of the Australian Historical Society, "owes so much to its pioneers as Australia does, and we are reaping the reward of their labours in the way of discovery, exploration and settlement of the vast unknown interior, whose solitudes, undisturbed since the creation, responded to their call. The centenary celebrations, which are to be carried out at Mount Yorke, should appeal to the national and patriotic spirit of every true Australian, for the commemoration must be second only in importance to the actual fact of the discovery of a passage across the mountains."

City of the Plains.

It is an interesting coincidence that the people of Bathurst should have been celebrating their city's jubilee within a few months of the centenary of the crossing of the Blue Mountains. Bathurst might be termed the first-fruits of that crossing. Within the compass of years which represent a jubilee, a city has sprung into existence which has come to be known as the "Pride of the West," and which for beauty of situation and design, challenges comparison with any of the cities of Australia outside the State capitals. Commercially, Bathurst has hardly fulfilled its earlier promises. With coal and iron at the door, Nature herself seemed to have indicated that Bathurst should be the great manufacturing district of the West, but somehow the city, or the people, have missed their opportunity. Bathurst was at one time regarded as in the first running for the Federal Capital. It will always have a historic interest as the scene of the first Federal Convention.

The Beginning of Things.

The facts relating to the discovery, not of Bathurst, but of the beautiful site on which the city subsequently came to be built, are simple but interesting. When Deputy-Surveyor of Lands George William Evans was directed to make a survey of the track over the Blue Mountains, following on the discoveries of Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth, he found their furthest camp three miles west of the Valley of Clwydd. He pushed on 98 miles from that point, and discovered Bathurst Plains. This was in 1813. Governor Macquarie then ordered the road to be made. It was commenced in July, 1814, and finished in January, 1815. Lieutenant Cox, chief magistrate at Windsor, supervised the work, which was carried forward in stages, to each of which Macquarie gave names—Springwood, Jamieson Valley, Blackheath, Cox River, Fish River, Sidmouth Valley, Campbell River and Bathurst—the last after Lord Bathurst, Secretary of State for the Colonies. In May, 1815, an official party set out from the coast to cross the mountains, and formally open the new road. The Governor had in his entourage Mrs.

Macquarie; his secretary, Mr. Campbell; Captain Antill, of the 73rd Regiment; Lieutenant Watts, of the 46th; Mr. Redfern (surgeon), Surveyor-General Oxley, Mr. Lewin, a painter and naturalist, and at Bathurst Plains he was joined by Evans. They arrived at the Plains on May 4, and stayed for a week. Macquarie fixed the site for the township, and on Sunday, May 7, 1815, the official opening of the road, and practically the foundation of Bathurst, took place. In the following month the Governor issued a "Gazette" notice, commanding those who had assisted in making the road to "appear before him" at Eastern Creek stockyard, and grants of horned cattle were made to Thomas Hobby, Richard Lewis, John Tye, Thomas Gorman, William Dye, Samuel Freeman, Daniel Eyres, James Kelly, William Martin, Matthew Mucklow, and Mrs. Green, widow of Thomas Green. Each was ordered to bring his own branding iron, as the cattle were to come out of the Government herd. The first grant of land given in the Bathurst district was to Maurice Charles O'Connell, of the 73rd Regiment—1000 acres, March 22, 1814. Mr. J. W. Ashworth, a Yorkshireman, is the only surviving member of the first Bathurst Municipal Council. He is 81 years of age, and has known Bathurst since 1842.

The Referenda Bills.

The Commonwealth Government's new Referenda proposals are embodied in six bills, the first of which was introduced last week by Mr. Hughes. It consists of two clauses:—(1) This Act may be cited as the Constitution Alteration (Trade and Commerce), 1912. (2) Section 51 of the Constitution is altered—(a) by omitting from paragraph (i) the words "with other countries and among the States," and (b) by adding at the end of paragraph (i) the words "but not including trade and commerce upon railways, the property of a State, except so far as it is trade and commerce with other countries or among the States." Two of the succeeding bills are to alter paragraphs 20 and 35 of section 51, "Powers of Parliament." The others are:—(1) To empower Parliament to make laws with respect to industrial disputes in relation to employment in the State railway services. (2) To empower Parliament to make laws with respect to trusts, combinations and monopolies, and (3) To empower Parliament to make laws with respect to industries and businesses declared to be the subject of a monopoly. Paragraph 20 of the Constitution relates to "foreign corporations and trading or financial corporations, formed within the limits of the Commonwealth," while paragraph 35 limits at present the Commonwealth powers in industrial matters to the power to make laws with respect to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State." The questions to be submitted are materially the same as those embodied in the previous Referenda. The mode of referring them to the people has been changed, and specific services have been selected for exemption.

Separate Issues.

In the last Referenda the issues were submitted together. This time the proposed amendments will be sent to the electors as separate issues. Presumably this may be taken as an indication that the Government is anxious to carry some if it cannot carry all, and that it is not desirous of risking another wholesale defeat. In the proposed amendments this time State railways are not to be affected by the trade and commerce clauses, though under the industrial clauses control is sought over railway officials, and the control will extend to their right to have their case carried over the heads of the State Governments to the Federal Arbitration Court. The monopolies clause has been pruned to exclude Commonwealth from the right to take over any monopoly that has been nationalised by a State or any public authority within a State, such as a municipal body. This is an important concession to those who stand for State rights. Indeed, it is plain that the new amendments have been drawn with the recognition that the objections to the absorption of the powers of the States in matters which have already become an essential object to State authority constitute the chief danger in the way of carrying the Referenda.

Lord Chelmsford's Retirement.

Lord Chelmsford's announcement of his retirement early next year from the position of State Governor in New South Wales came as a great surprise. There is still some doubt in the public mind as to whether the official explanation for the retirement was not more diplomatic than correct. There is an uneasy feeling that it had something to do with the difficulty which arose over the disposition of the Federal Government House. Be that as it may, the regret at the approaching departure of Lord Chelmsford is universal and sincere. The State has never known a more tactful or popular Governor. He has made himself the

friend of all and the enemy of none. In public and private, both Lord and Lady Chelmsford have lived up to high ideals. As a speaker, Lord Chelmsford has also distinguished himself. His public utterances are always fresh, racy and practical, and, being a shrewd observer and a close student of human nature, he manages wherever he goes to extract honey from every kind of flower. His repertoire of stories is stupendous, and he eschews chestnuts. Indeed, the Sydney papers will be dull reading for a long time after his departure, for the public have as naturally turned each morning to be regaled with Lord Chelmsford's latest parable or story as to the weather chart.

King Watriama's Loyalty.

The mission of King Watriama to Melbourne has about it all the spice of romance. Jacob William Watriama is king of the Loyalty Islands, that small group lying about 60 miles to the east of New Caledonia, and about two and a-half days' sail from Rockhampton. France has held a protectorate over the group ever since her occupation of New Caledonia, and English missionaries, at least, have had nothing to thank the French Government for. Now, it seems, the natives desire to come under the Commonwealth flag, and to put their case before the Government was the object of King Watriama's visit to Melbourne. The population of the five islands forming the group, is about half a million. Principally, the trade is with New Caledonia. Coffee, rice and copra are the staple products, but the pearl-shell industry, gold and nickel mining, count for something. The chief reason assigned by the inhabitants in their desire to come under Commonwealth protection is their fear of the Japanese. King Watriama says there are some 6000 Japanese already in the group, finding employment, mainly, in the nickel mines. "Many of these," he declares, "are soldiers and spies; and if the Commonwealth does not soon take action, the Japanese will take possession of the group." Watriama, who appears to rule by proxy, for, on his own admission, he lives in Sydney, and has not been to the islands for some time, saw service for the British with the mounted rifles, and in the Boer war. Evidently he regards his proposal as one to be easily brought about, but nations do not relinquish protectorates to suit anybody but themselves.

Universal Copyright.

The new Copyright Bill which has passed the Commonwealth Parliament brings Australia into line with Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and most other important countries. It affords these further advantages that it has simplified the whole law relating to copyright, and abolished what the Attorney-General designated "antiquated formalities." There is now only one form of copyright, which is practically extended to everything, and it does not cost anything; as Mr. Hughes expressed it, the author gets his copyright by the fact that he is an author. At present copyright on an author's works is extended for the author's life and fifty years, instead of the author's life and seven years, or 42 years, whichever might be the longer. At the end of 25 years after the author's death, however, any person may reproduce, on notice to the holder and the payment of 10 per cent. Power is reserved to the Privy Council to grant the right of publication on terms, but not during an author's lifetime, on the payment of a royalty. An author may not assign his copyright for more than 25 years after his death. After that the copyright passes automatically to the family of the author. Publication of collections for schools will not be infringements, but there must not be more than two selections in five years, and the source must be acknowledged. Under the English Act registration is not necessary. For example, it is sufficient to write a play to secure copyright. There will not have to be a first performance. Lectures are now copyright, but will not be, under the bill, an infringement if a newspaper publishes unless the lecturer gives it notice. Political addresses are exempt from copyright.

Eighty Not Out.

Mr. T. A. Dibbs, general manager of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, who has just been celebrating the 80th anniversary of his birth, is the oldest bank manager in the Commonwealth. He has been over sixty-five years in the service of his bank, and for 45 years its general manager. He is still in harness, and has in no way relaxed that close attention to the details of his office which has characterised him all his life. Mr. Dibbs is a brother of the late Sir George Dibbs, one-time Premier of New South Wales, and has exhibited the same robust patriotic and public-spirited characteristics as his brother. There is no man in his State held in higher esteem. His official watchword has always been common sense adaptation to local conditions rather than a stereotyped following of the institutions of older countries. His record is unique in the history of Australian banking—accountant in the fifties, inspector and assistant manager in the early sixties, and manager in 1867, with the title of general manager conferred in 1882. When he entered the service of his bank, the le-

posits were £187,000, and the entire deposits in the banks of Australia scarcely exceeded a million and a quarter. At the date of the last balance-sheet, the deposits in Mr. Dibbs's own bank alone stood at £20,823,000. He recalls that owning sheep stations and sheep in Australia in 1842 was synonymous with ruin. Ten years later, so great was the change of fortune, that sheep sent from New South Wales to Victoria netted from 30s. to 35s. per head, and big fortunes were made by stock and station owners.

Strenuous Politicians.

Politicians, like most people, suffer from the spirit of procrastination. They waste the shining hours in the early part of a session, and vainly seek to make up the lost time when the sand in the hour glass warns them that the days are running out as well as the nights. At present the Commonwealth Parliament is working overtime, and members are feeling the strain. No Wages Board would sanction such a profligate expenditure of energy. Each day the sitting lasts from 10.30 a.m. till nearly midnight. The Government, it is evident, is straining every nerve to make its calling and election sure. The new year will bring them within sight of a general election, and a heavy programme of propaganda work will occupy every waking hour of the vacation. Meantime Ministers are seeking to pile up every bit of legislation that will enable them to present what they hope will be a satisfactory balance sheet to the electors. Oppositionists are equally on the alert, and the next battle of the polls promises to be one of the stiffest on record.

The Late Mr. Justice O'Connor.

Few people outside the circle of his most intimate friends had any inkling that Mr. Justice O'Connor was suffering from a serious malady. The announcement of his death, therefore, on November 19, came as a shock. The late judge's name was written large in the public life of his native State. Whether at the Bar, or in politics, he was recognised as being conscientious, level-headed and painstaking. He was thorough rather than brilliant, and certainly adorned the High Court bench. When the Federal Constitution was in the making he played a conspicuous part. The late judge was a native of Sydney, and a son of the late Richard O'Connor, one-time clerk of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly, and subsequently clerk of Parliaments. He was born in Sydney in 1851, and received his early education at Lyndhurst College and the Sydney Grammar School. Later at the

Photo.] [*Lafayette.*

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE O'CONNOR.

Sydney University he had a brilliant career, securing the degree of B.A. in 1871, and M.A. two years later. For some time he occupied the position of fourth clerk of the Legislative Council. Mr. O'Connor early developed a taste for literary pursuits, but eventually forsook literature for the law. He was called to the Bar in 1876, and soon attracted attention. In 1896 he was raised to the dignity of Queen's Counsellor. He essayed to enter politics as a member of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly, but failed to secure election. He was, however, appointed to the Legislative Council in 1888. When the first Commonwealth Parliament was elected, he was returned as a member of the Federal Senate for New South Wales. In September, 1903, he was elevated to the High Court bench. Mr. O'Connor was married to Sarah Hensleigh, daughter of the late John S. Hensleigh, of Bendoc (Victoria), in 1870.

A Speaker's Vagaries.

The New South Wales Government is paying a heavy price since it sought to save its political skin by offering Mr. Willis the Speakership. Parliament has gone from bad to worse, and the sessions more resemble a zoological gardens at feeding time than a calm deliberative body legislating for the public good. It is largely due to the

tactless and ludicrous attitude assumed by Mr. Willis. Dressed in a little brief authority, he plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven as must make the angels weep. The Ministerial party, equally with the Opposition, are at heart tired of the burlesque, but they have to sit docile under the Speaker's glaring inconsistencies and unfair rulings or court defeat in a division. In a comic opera cast Mr. Willis would be a huge success, and no theatre in the country would hold the crowds of amusement-seekers who would flock to see him in his Gilbertian role. As a Speaker he has lamentably failed, for since his advent to the "chair," Parliamentary decorum in New South Wales has become an unknown quantity.

A Parliament's Red Roll.

One of the Sydney dailies (the *Sun*) is meeting burlesque with burlesque, much to the disadvantage of Mr. Willis, with all his stage equipments to aid him. The name of every member ejected by the Speaker is being added to a "Red Roll," which keeps the public posted as to the enormity of the Opposition's sins. The record to the time of writing reads:—August 1.—J. J. Cohen, Barrister, Petersham, for calling the Labour Party a "push." August 8.—J. C. L. Fitzpatrick, journalist, Orange, for omitting to say "Mr." August 14.—J. C. L. Fitzpatrick, journalist, Orange, for accusing Mr. Speaker of "faking" *Hansard*. August 20.—John Meehan, shearer, The Darling, for speaking out of his turn. August 21.—W. H. Wood, gentleman, Bega, for aspiring to leadership. August 27.—J. J. Cohen, barrister, Petersham, for disclaiming sectarian prejudice. August 29.—The *Daily Telegraph* for inciting members to interrupt the orderly conduct of business. September 5.—W. H. Wood, gentleman, Bega, for making a speech. September 25.—J. J. Cohen, barrister, Petersham, for trying to make a speech. September 26.—J. C. L. Fitzpatrick, journalist, Orange, for ceasing to make a speech. October 2.—J. C. Meehan, shearer, The Darling, for calling Colonel Onslow "a coot." October 8.—W. H. Wood, gentleman, Bega, for being inquisitive. October 17.—E. Lonsdale, gentleman, Armidale, because he objected. October 24.—J. C. L. Fitzpatrick, journalist, Orange, for applauding the Premier. November 6.—J. C. Meehan, shearer, The Darling, for the laying on of hands. November 15.—John Perry, gentleman, The Richmond, for not being present. November 18.—A. Bruntnell, gentleman, Annandale, for non stifling the truth. November 18.—J. J. Cohen, barrister, Petersham, for not agreeing with the Speaker. November 18.—D. Levy, solicitor, Darlinghurst, for fearing the House would be disgraced. November 18.—J. Fallick, gentleman, Singleton, for being irritated by the Speaker. Could anything be funnier?

The National Council of Women.

The meetings of the National Council of Women, sitting in Melbourne, have been of practical interest. For -nity of atmosphere such gatherings compare more than favourably with similar gatherings of the sterner sex. Women are new yet to politics and public life generally, but their day of triumph is fast approaching, and their natural tendency to take a common-sense view of things gives a hopeful colouring to the outlook. Lady Denman's interest in the work of the Council is warm and friendly. Her suggestion, that the several State councils should co-operate and work in unison, to bring up the same work at the same time, and thus seek to create public opinion on questions important to women all over the Commonwealth, is a decidedly practical one, and merits consideration. Her idea is that each year special subjects should be selected for study, and the concurrent work of the councils moulded on those lines. This, in her opinion, would lead to better, practical results than the present promiscuous discussion of subjects.

Happy Women.

Miss Rose Scott's paper on laws relating to women and children was characteristic of that lady, the value of whose labour for the cause of women cannot be over-estimated. Her name ranks with the late Miss Spence's as a champion of women's rights. In her paper, she advocated not only the abolition of restrictive laws concerning women, but the making of effective new laws. She had read in a German paper that "the women of Australia were quite happy." They certainly had the vote, but it was to be hoped that vote was going to be used for proper purposes, and not for the further building up of class hatred. In the realms of politics there was no reason why women should not enter Parliament. Women were legislators in Finland and Colorado, and the manner in which they carried out their duties did not suggest any reason for prohibiting women sitting in Australian Parliaments. In municipal life there should be a more liberal franchise, enabling women to exercise a franchise and take a seat on the council. Women had the responsibility of keeping clean and orderly their homes, and should be able to help in the man-

agement of cities, and also suggest means of checking too frequent extravagance and aimless expenditure. The methods of road watering in some municipalities, through divided control by councils, reminded citizens of a "Gilbert and Sullivan road." One council watered one side of the road, and the other the opposite. The pavements, not being in the contracts, were neglected. In industrial matters, Miss Scott advocated permission of women practising in law courts, and a seat for women on public boards, the University senate and every hospital. She protested against the bad example set by the Government in not paying equal wages for equal work. Why school teachers and post mistresses were not paid equally with men holding similar positions she could not see. The only objection raised so far had been that women got married. If they did, they became better citizens, and often did not give up their work by their change of state. There should be women inspectors in State schools. Women, too, should have a place on juries, and she would suggest a travelling nurse matron being appointed to visit the suburban gaols to deal with the female prisoners, instead of leaving them to the care of the constables. On the social aspect of women's rights, she wanted an equal divorce law for men and women, and equal guardianship of children. "It seems to me," said Miss Scott, "if the women at election times did not serve the men as they do, and spent their time in working for the emancipation of their sex, that they would get what they wanted, and would get the reforms they desired without taking part in party politics." It is a big but alluring programme.

Trusts in Australia.

According to the Minister for Home Affairs, Australia is struggling under the accumulated evils of trusts, and in comparison to the population, more so than in United States. In support of this statement he affirmed that under some medical trusts people were charged more for one operation than some men can earn in a year, making it impossible for the people to secure the skilled attendance which should be at the service of every human being. In America, he pointed out, undertakers' trusts had been known to exploit the widow and the orphan, and the legal trust was so strong that it overran the law. He had had bitter experience of trusts in regard to the rails of the trans-Australian railway. At present there was a tightening up of the money market all over the Commonwealth, but he looked to the Commonwealth Bank in the near future to be in a position to fix a maximum rate of interest, above which no one would have to pay. Sydney has afforded an illustration of another phase of this subject in a meeting of master printers, not members of the Master Printers' Association, to protest against an alleged attempt on the part of the Association to induce paper merchants to charge increased prices to firms not members of this organisation. The meeting resolved to circularise the whole of the business houses of Sydney and suburbs, placing the full position before them, and giving the names and addresses of those printers outside the association who contribute to the fund that has been created. If the allegations are true, an extraordinary piece of tyranny has been exposed.

The Admiral's Warning.

Sir George King-Hall is not an alarmist, but he keeps a statesman's as well as an admiral's fighting eye on national affairs. His warning at the Lord Mayor's dinner in Melbourne will serve a national purpose. The White Australia policy, Sir George declared, was a policy which must have more than bits of parchment behind it if it is to be enforced in years to come. Although a very good start has been made with the defence forces, he candidly confessed to a feeling of uneasiness when he saw how slowly this great island continent was being peopled, for a large population was necessary in order to carry out the large naval policy required for this great country. It seemed unlikely that this magnificent country would not some day be coveted, if left so empty, by other nations, whose peoples were overflowing the brim of their own countries. Therefore Australia must be peopled as fast as possible. He urged that the naval programme be expedited. There was much to lose and much to preserve that legitimately called for sacrifice. Australia had not, fortunately, had to fight to secure peaceful possession, and many people hardly realised that it might be lost as easily as it had been gained, if care was not taken to safeguard it. Both the Commonwealth and the Dominion of New Zealand would be forced by circumstances to enter the orbit of world politics, which affected the Empire, and he would like to see the Dominion of New Zealand join forces with the Commonwealth as regarded naval defence, forming in time a formidable Pacific division of the Imperial fleet. A nation was developing out here, young and energetic, bound to the Empire by ties of affection and sentiment, ready to spend its last

Photo.] [*Lafayette.*

THE BRITISH ISLES LAWN TENNIS TEAM
Competing Against Australasia for the Davis Cup.

shilling and offer its manhood for the defence of the Empire if need be. But the great international problems, so vitally affecting its future independence and existence, were not perhaps so generally understood as they deserved to be. Australia was only fixed in the sense of racial or national security as long as it was anchored to the British Empire. Whenever those chains were broken it would be adrift like a derelict upon a sea of storm. The naval policy of the Commonwealth would prove one of the strongest ties binding it to the old country, for behind it would be the strong national and Imperial sentiment, that in providing this addition to the Imperial fleet the Commonwealth was not only assisting to secure its own safety, but was also helping the old country to preserve the high roads on the sea, and to safeguard the integrity of the Empire.

Preparing for the Worst.

The Prime Minister, who followed the Admiral, showed his keen sense of the danger foreshadowed by Sir George. He accepted the warning that while there was yet time Australia must take thought and prepare for the worst emergency, while keeping the lively hope that peace would prevail here as elsewhere. "The Federal Parliament," said Mr. Fisher, "quite apart from party, believes, that the safety of Australia lies in having a new, up-to-date naval unit, manned and controlled by Australians." In making that statement he explained that neither he nor the Ministry altered by one jot or tittle the policy laid down three years ago, that, while their navy was for Australian defence, it would always work in hearty co-operation in every water for the defence of the Empire and Australian interests. "Australia's frontier belongs to the navy, and there must be a navy to defend it. The naval defence of Australia is necessarily a matter of time, but Australians will not stand upon the order of their going when there is something doing." Mr. Fisher gave the further gratifying assurance, based on semi-official and private conversations, that the feeling that New Zealand would co-operate with Australia in the waters of the two countries was growing both in New Zealand and in the Commonwealth. Such co-operation he was satisfied, would create a force that would be impregnable so far as Australia is concerned. He hoped also that Canada, which had one of its borders on the west near to Australia, would lend its co-operation.

Ulk.] [Berlin.

The Old and Young Turks.

Will it be the moon's last quarter?

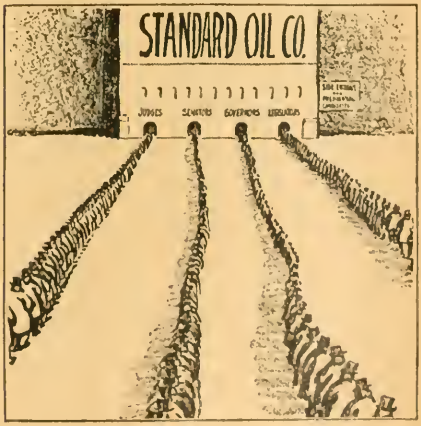
The Mexican Revolutionaries looking for trouble.

Kladderadatsch.] [Berlin.

Turko-Italian Peace Negotiations.

TURKEY: "I give you my desert steed with pleasure, and congratulate you on owning it."

ITALY: "Cursed camel!"



American Political Corruption.

Senators, Congressmen and Officials coming for their Standard Oil Cheques.

WHY THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY ARE FED BY FOREIGNERS.

It can be proved that on the above 1,000 acres quite 600 people could easily be provided with ample vegetable and animal produce by a better use of the land, particularly that abandoned to "permanent pasture." This means, therefore, that Great Britain could support 33,600,000 inhabitants out of her present population of 40,000,000, whereas at present she only provides for 11,000,000; or, in other words, it requires over 3 acres of good land to feed each inhabitant, with the result that at least 2 out of every 3 persons have to depend upon foreign produce.

[*The area "reserved for sport" does not include grouse moors or deer forests.*]

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THE

REVIEW OF REVIEWS

The Progress of the World.

Rumours of War and a Treaty of Peace.

LONDON, Oct. 2, 1912. No one who had followed at all closely the trend of Italian policy and thought with regard to the war with Turkey was surprised at the unexpected outbreak of warlike feeling in the Near East. It has always been the intention of the Italian Government to use the lever of the smaller Balkan States as a means to secure peace with Turkey. The theme has been dealt with by Italian editors and cartoonists for quite a long time. It is also true that menace of war in the Balkans renders possible to Turkey a renunciation of territory in Africa. As we pointed out some time ago, the basis by which the spiritual supremacy of the Sultan could be secured was settled; the only delay has been the necessity for safeguarding any Turkish Government which made the Peace Treaty. In the Balkan turmoil, however, it will pass unnoticed, and so we will see *finis* written to another war. But the serious side of the question is whether, when once racial passions and territorial ambitions are aroused, they will be easy to control. Both the Balkan States, who see every chance that Turkey will now become strong, and Turkey, who would not be averse to showing by European victories that under normal conditions there would have been no African defeats, may feel strongly tempted to let events move on to war.

Factors in the Case.

We do not believe that there will be war, and it is probable that, as a sop to those States which have mobilised their armies and disorganised their national existence, there will be convened some sort of a round-table conference upon reforms. This being so, the military demonstrations of Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro serve as so much advertisement of their right to be present at such a conference. It would be in the Turkish interests to invite them all to meet the Great Powers for one very important reason—they all are firmly convinced that their spheres of interest in Macedonia and Albania are at the same time exclusively theirs, and yet cover the same territory. Bulgaria firmly believes that Macedonia is peopled by Bulgarians, Servia is equally sure that the inhabitants are Servians, while Greece is not at all

sure that not only Macedonia but the entire empire of Alexander and Philip should be Greek. Then there are religious differences without number. The Great Powers would soon see the impossibility of reconciling all the views, and would have to admit that, for the moment at any rate, Turkey, supported by disinterested help, must take the question of reforms in hand. To attempt any other solution would be suicidal. Nor is there any doubt that it is recognised by Turkish statesmen that reforms must come, and that it is in the best interests of Turkey that they come quickly. But Macedonia is a hard nut to crack. During the time of Abdul Hamid it was made the happy, or rather unhappy, hunting ground of bands of Bulgarians and Servians and Greeks, all more or less in touch indirectly with the Governments of Sofia, Belgrade and Athens. Now the Macedonian population has an incurable "band habit" which is not conducive to reforms. But with patience and time this will give way to treatment, especially if the case be put into the hands of experienced English administrators. We find it difficult enough to stop cattle-driving in Ireland to be able to appreciate the difficulties Turkey has to contend with in stopping man-driving in Macedonia.

The Foes of Islam: Interested States.

It is foolish to attempt to uphold the argument that the desire of the neighbouring Balkan States to intervene, or rather to interfere, at the present moment was because of a pure-souled wish to better things in Macedonia. Reform in European Turkey must be welcomed by these States, but at the same time real reform spells ruin to the most cherished ideals of the Servians and Bulgarians. And that is where the immediate danger lies—when there is every chance of these being gone for ever, the temptation to cast all on a single throw is tremendous. Servia may go to war and "chance it" rather than see her hopes of a sea outlet go for ever. In justice to Servia, we must say that we sympathise with her position, far more than we do with that of Bulgaria. Servia has always had to fight for her existence, and has had her right of independence tested by fire. She began the Crimean War and the Russo-Turkish War. She may begin another war, but it would be a mistake, since it is no longer so easy to count upon European complications. If Bulgaria goes to war, it will be with the hope of European intervention after a few days or weeks. This gambling with intervention is not to be encouraged, or else there will never be certainty of peace.

The Policeman of the Near East.

Happily the Great Powers have on the spot a very reliable and adequate policeman in Roumania, whose geographical position, as much as her fixed policy, makes her admirably suited to maintain peace and order. Thanks to the admirable sovereignship and clear-headed policy of King Charles, Roumania is not only in a position to impose her desires, but has also earned an enviable reputation for peaceful and sane ideals. To-day it is no exaggeration to say that Roumania holds the scales of peace and war. No move can be made by Bulgaria against Turkey unless Sofia

The Near Eastern Crisis: showing the mountainous nature of the country and the natural lines of attack upon Turkey.

has the fullest assurances that Bukharest will not move. The mobilisation of the Roumanian Army along the northern bank of the Danube, which forms the frontier between Roumania and Bulgaria, would suffice to prevent war between Bulgaria and Turkey. And such action on the part of Roumania would be the direct result of a request by the Great Powers. Austria can bring pressure to bear on Servia, as history has shown time and again, since Austria has never failed to exercise this power to the detriment of Servia's national development. Thus there should be no difficulty in avoiding war from the North. If there be peace, the credit will largely remain with King Charles. We would also go so far as to say that Italy and her allies would never have ventured on the present dangerous "powder-play" had they not been sure of the policeman. If the situation can be held stationary even for ten days, the crisis is over, since it is impossible for Bulgaria, at any rate, to maintain her army on a war footing for many days without disastrous results. Thus there is every probability that Turkey, freed from the preoccupation of Tripoli, will be able to turn her attention to reform at home. The present display of warlike possibilities will serve as a stimulus to more rapid reform. But the essential is that this country shall lose no time in assuring Turkey that we are going to help her, to back her up, and to prove that the Turks who demonstrated before the British Embassy in Constantinople and cried "*Vive l'Angleterre*" were not buoying themselves up with a false reliance on British friendship. It is easy to understand why it is impossible for any other Great Power, save ourselves and possibly France, to undertake the task of helping Turkey disinterestedly. Russia wishes Constantinople and part of Asia Minor, Austria desires the road down to Salonica, Italy longs for the Albanian coast of the Adriatic, while Germany hopes by support of Austria's desire to obtain a Mediterranean or Adriatic seaport. Inevitably therefore these countries must either desire a weak and not a strong Turkey or else be prepared to forgo their ambitions.

Islam—the Key to the British Empire.

However much this country may be in favour of reforms in Turkey, and even if there be much sympathy for their small neighbours who have decided to force the pace, we cannot afford to forget that our interests are vitally bound up with Turkey. The two Mohammedan Powers must stand together—we, at any rate, cannot afford to allow undue coercion and possible disaster to befall the Caliphate. If we were ready, if Constantinople were to pass out of Turkish hands, to constitute ourselves as guardians of the holy cities of Islam, we might be able to decide impartially in a Near Eastern question. As it is, we cannot help ourselves: we must support Turkey. Material interests, again, should urge us to do so, since we have nothing save sentimental bonds with Bulgaria, Servia, and Greece; they are always bound to be more likely against us in any European coalition than with us. And this not because they particularly desire it, but because we have

few points of contact, few common interests, with them. How very much the situation should be taken to heart in London may be judged by the following extract from an Indian correspondent of the *Times*, who writes :

"Pan-Islamism has steadily progressed, until now, under the influence nf recent events, it has undoubtedly attained to a power, an importance, and a cohesion such as has never previously been the case. . . . The loyal Mohammedan community is greatly disturbed by the course of British policy, not understanding the intricacies of European politics. In this frame of mind it has been approached by the emissaries of Pan-Islamism with results which are most unfortunate from our point of view. . . . Those closest in touch with Mohammedan feeling seem unanimous in considering that never before within their recollection has that feeling been so stirred by events outside India, and never has so great a strain been placed on the loyalty of what we have always regarded as perhaps the most loyal community."

We must consider whether we can afford to allow Turkey to be beaten, or even to have Turkey victorious, in war, although one or the other results may be pleasing to Austria or to Russia. We have the fact to face that, to quote an eminent authority, "Islam is the key to the British Empire." Nor is the matter made easier for us by a knowledge that, had we openly come out before this with a declaration of the community of interests between the two Mohammedan Empires, there would have been real progress in reform, there would have been tranquillity in Turkey, and there would have been no war and no menace of further war. Our moral responsibility runs with our material and vital interests in this matter, and a mere sentimental tradition perpetuating an ignorant prejudice against religious differences should weigh no longer in the determination of a definite line of policy.

Universal Service by Consent.

Last month we published an article upon the duty of citizenship as shown in Japan. If there is one lesson which is strikingly predominant in that country it is that every citizen feels that he has a duty to perform towards his mother country—a duty imposed upon him by the sense of gratitude which he feels for all the advantages he gains by his citizenship. This is the only basis upon which a nation can remain really great, and present a firm and undivided front against all dangers. Citizenship should imply the duty of service to the country. We would, therefore, urge upon all not to be led away by the idea that universal service necessarily means conscription. In our mind it does not even necessarily mean military training. We prefer a broader and more national view of universal service, and believe that the citizen should he serve his country in any recognised capacity, or should he show that his efforts on behalf of the country are producing, or will produce, good results, is as truly performing his service as is the voluntary soldier or the conscript. Service there must be if citizenship is to be worth anything. With regard to universal military service, this should be based upon a positive realisation by the individual of his love for his country, with the inevitable result that as a good citizen he must desire to be competent and trained in order to be a worthy son of his country in time of attack. We do not think that any system of conscription based upon a Continental model would be satisfactory or what is needed here. No great national change can come by compulsion. We think it only fair, however, to say that we do not believe those opponents of conscription who use as their most important argument that the people of this country would never

accept compulsory service. This is not the case, and if proof were needed it can be found in the way in which the Insurance Act, affecting as it does everybody and inconveniencing the majority, has been received. If we could rely upon the enthusiasm of the masses for physical improvement or for rifle shooting, a solution of the problem would be comparatively easy. This, however, is not so, and yet it is probable that the men themselves would enjoy being more physically fit, and would be interested in marksmanship for the defence of their country against an invader.

What is Needed.

What is needed is that every man should be able to shoot, and that he should have the rudiments of discipline. We do not need an enormous military machine such as exists on the Continent. Colonel Seely, M.P., Secretary of State for War, speaking of the Territorial Force, of whom he said there were 263,479 officers and men, or 84 per cent. of the establishment laid down, launched the idea of universal service by consent as the nobler ideal for home defence. He promised that "if you fulfil the ideal of universal service by consent, the Government, be it this one or the next, will so frame its organisation as to comprehend you all." This is a distinct step in advance, and Colonel Seely is to be congratulated both on his common sense and on a certain degree of courage. We would recommend to him the remarkable speech of the German Emperor concerning the Swiss Army: "In the Swiss Army extraordinary zeal prevails; the Swiss soldier gladly makes great exertions for the love of his country, and the Swiss Army is maintained by the love of the whole Swiss people." We may forget our duties of citizenship, but we cannot in this way avoid the responsibility. If Mahomet said, "Let each one of you share in the direction of public affairs, and everyone who thus directs is responsible," so must we. In this connection no more inspiring example could be found than the death of the famous Japanese warrior, General Nogi, in order to emphasize and perpetuate the practical patriotism in which he believed.

The Dominions and National Defence.

The Dominions continue to demonstrate that to them the Empire is a very real thing by continuing their preparations to supplement our naval power by Dreadnoughts, by military contributions, and by local squadrons. At the same time they are pressing on for systems of universal cadet training, and are fully awake to the fact that they think such a course is both necessary and beneficial. But it is as well that this country should realise now, rather than later, that in the near future the Dominions who are training their sons to be efficient in the defence of their country and to be available in case of Empire peril will certainly urge, if they do not demand, that we in the Mother Country shall take some similar steps. It is not that they do not realise that the British Army is excellent—all the Colonial officers, including Colonel Sam Hughes, the Minister of Militia in Canada, were more than enthusiastic

over what they saw at the recent manœuvres—but that will not satisfy them indefinitely. To carry out their own convictions and their own beliefs, they must work towards the day when every citizen of the Empire should share in the defence of the Empire. We do not say that they will succeed in convincing us, but it is no use to shut one's eyes to the fact that, having accepted naval assistance, it is much more difficult not to listen to military advice. And it is men such as Colonel Hughes who will be responsible if the Dominions do succeed.

Why not a Canadian Ambassador in Washington?

The Panama question has added another, and a conclusive, proof that it is practically hopeless for us to derive any benefit from appointing as our Ambassador in Washington one born in the Mother Country. There is a fundamental difference in point of view and in methods of attaining objects between the civilisation of England and the newer and more virile development of America. As it is in the Olympic games, so it is in American diplomacy. The main object is to succeed. To pit a man brought up in the atmosphere of this country, educated along traditional lines, against the ultra-intelligent politicians of Washington, who have proved their supreme qualifications for high offices in the political arena, is to ensure that we will have the worst of all bargains. But happily there is ready to hand a more than adequate remedy. Instead of finding our Ambassador at Washington in this country, it would be far better to send as a representative of the British Empire a prominent Canadian. He would be able to meet the American representative upon his own ground, since he has been brought up in much the same atmosphere, and has the same advantages of newer civilisation and bracing climate. Since the majority of the relations between the United States and the British Empire directly concern Canada, it is only business prudence to entrust the care of these interests to a Canadian. Naturally the Canadian Ambassador would come under the direct control of the British Foreign Office, and would in no sense occupy a different position than that now held by Mr. Bryce. The results, however, of the Canadian occupancy would be very different from those to be hoped for to-day.

Aeroplanes and Motors at the Manœuvres.

The military manœuvres, in practically every country of Europe, which took place last month have brought into prominence the value of aeroplanes and dirigible balloons in the direction of keeping generals informed of the movements of the enemy. It is to be regretted, however, that the newspapers of this country allowed themselves to be unduly carried away by their enthusiasm and give the general public an entirely erroneous idea of the relative value of aeroplanes. The fact that it was possible for an entire army division to remain during two or three days undetected by the aeroplanes of the opposing forces is in itself a proof that there are decided limitations to this form of observation. It must also not be forgotten that in many cases in which the aeroplanes secured information they did so by flying at very low altitudes, often directly over the masses

Photograph by] ["*Topical.*"

The New Arm of the French Army Aeroplanes at the Army Manœuvres.

of troops, who in actual warfare could easily have annihilated them. Also the airmen were able to carry on their work without any aerial interference such as would be the case in actual warfare, when the aeroplanes of the contending sides would have as a first duty the destruction of the aeroplanes of the enemy. The great advantage of the aeroplane in warfare is that it enables the general to climb a higher hill than actually exists. The value of the dirigible is greater since it can remain more stationary, and can carry a fuller and more complete staff, both for observation and for the sending of wireless messages. The science of the air is as yet in its infancy, but already "there can no longer be any doubt as to the value of airships and aeroplanes in locating an enemy on land and obtaining information which could otherwise only be obtained by force."

For the first time light motor vehicles were used on a large scale for the Army transport. The success was so remark-

The Peril in the Air: What may Happen to London.
How an airship could have destroyed Cambridge during the Army Manœuvres.

able as to ensure that in the very near future horse transport will practically disappear. This means in itself a tremendous saving in transport, as fodder for the horses must at present always accompany the army. The only drawback is that it may be more difficult to find emergency battery horses to replace those killed in battle. The success of motors at the manœuvres has still further strengthened the War Office in its Motor-Lorry Subsidy Scheme, which will very soon see a very wide development. It is an interesting item that the Government has made an arrangement with the principal motor-omnibus companies of London to have a call upon their chassis in time of war or national emergency. At the present moment there are some 2,500 omnibuses running in London, so that the motor reserve of the Army is already available for Army purposes. A striking illustration of the peril of the air from Germany was afforded by the voyage of the Zeppelin dirigible *Hansa* to Copenhagen at the moment when a special British fleet was anchored before the city.

Reorganising Naval Management.

Mr. Winston Churchill proceeds on his task of making the Navy ever more and more fit. Last month he issued announcements of the redistribution of the business of the Admiralty Board. The changes seem all in the direction of grouping duties of the same kind in the hands of one responsible official, instead of employing several to dissipate their energies over a variety of heterogeneous functions. The miscellaneous duties of the Controller have been thus allotted, and his office abolished. The First Sea Lord will henceforth concentrate on organisation for war and distribution of the Fleet, and will pass over the care of naval ordnance and torpedoes to the Third Sea Lord, who will generally be relieved of all functions save those of looking after the *matériel* and design. The Second Sea Lord will see to the personnel. An additional Civil Lord will be appointed to take charge of contracts and dockyard business. This application of business methods to our chief line of defence should be all to the good. But the greatest triumph of Mr. Winston Churchill has been in his prompt recognition that the men of the British Navy are no longer recruited by the press-gang, and can no longer be treated either as abnormal beings or as naughty children. His revision of the scale of punishments, as well as his determination that promotion from the lower ranks to officers shall be made more and more possible, show clearly that, whatever may be his disadvantages as a politician, he is going the right way to make himself the most popular and the most efficient First Lord of the Admiralty we have ever had. Reforms such as these enormously increase the strength of the British Navy, and it is no exaggeration to say that they have a value above that of Dreadnoughts.

The Cry of the Shipowner.

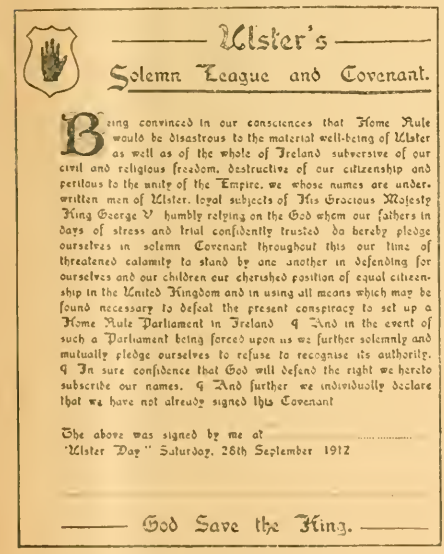
Even the very mild and circumscribed regulations with regard to boat accommodation and life-saving appliances issued by the Board of Trade have called forth a protest from the masters of the Board of Trade—the shipowners. They are not apparently abashed by the

fact that all their boast of unsinkable ships with respect to the *Titanic* has been proved hollow by their own action in sending the sister ship, the *Olympic*, to have a complete second shell fitted, and that their new ship will be built on far more sane lines than was the *Titanic*. The Shipowners' Parliamentary Committee, whose members represent upwards of nine-tenths of the British tonnage afloat, have passed resolutions in view of the impending debate on Lord Mersey's Inquiry, which will take place as soon as the House meets. They protest in no measured terms against the Life-Saving Appliances rules—"a departure of the most serious character, imposing on passenger ships a hard-and-fast lifeboat scale based solely on the numbers carried." They have the effrontery to say that "any departure from the principle adopted unanimously by the Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee, upon which all the shipping interests were fully represented—namely, that 'the stability and seaworthy qualities of the vessel itself must be regarded as of primary importance, and every provision made against possible disaster must be subordinated to that primary consideration'—will gravely imperil the safety of life at sea." It is perhaps natural, although undoubtedly regrettable, that the shipowners of this country, blind to the necessity of re-establishing the prestige of the British Mercantile Marine in the eyes of the world, should thus lose no time in ranging themselves definitely against the principle of giving every passenger a chance for life. They know well that to advise the handing over of mercantile matters to the Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee, on which, as they truly say, "the shipping interests were fully represented," is a modest way of saying that the shipowning interests would dominate it. But it is not in the interests of the public that any such bolstering up of a system which has already proved disastrous to this country should be tolerated. The loss of the steamer *North Briton* has called attention to another result of the domination of the shipowner over the Board of Trade, and recalls the fact that several years ago the Plimsoll load-line was raised in order to enable the shipowner to make a few hundred pounds more in freight. This decision, which was solely made in the interests of the pockets of the shipowners, has been responsible for many wrecks and hundreds of lost lives. This is so clearly recognised in shipping circles that the mark on the ship's side, which is the permanent monument to Mr. Plimsoll, might well be replaced by a skull and cross-bones—an appropriate monument to those responsible for raising the load-line.

Ulster and Home Rule.

It is useless for the Liberal and Nationalist Press and statesmen to endeavour to stop Ulster by ridiculing the Covenant which Sir Edward Carson was the first to sign at Belfast on September 28th. There can be no doubt that, however much the elements of theatrical display entered into the proceeding, it was an occasion on which a very great number of our fellow-citizens took a serious step seriously. To ridicule, to make cheap jeers, is not only an endeavour to avoid the realisation of the true results of the

action of Ulster: it is also a departure from one of the most important sources of this country's past strength. The right of large bodies of our race to hold an opinion, to proclaim it, and if necessary to enforce it, has never before been treated with derision. We may or may not agree with the views which such bodies of citizens hold and express, but we cannot afford to ignore, and we should not dare to ridicule, them. It



Ulster's

Solemn League and Covenant.

Being convinced in our consciences that Home Rule would be disastrous to the material well-being of Ulster as well as of the whole of Ireland subversive of our civil and religious freedom, destructive of our citizenship and perilous to the unity of the Empire, we whose names are underwritten men of Ulster, loyal subjects of His Gracious Majesty King George V humbly relying on the God whom our fathers in days of stress and trial confidently trusted do hereby pledge ourselves in solemn Covenant throughout this our time of threatened calamity to stand by one another in defending for ourselves and our children our cherished position of equal citizenship in the United Kingdom and in using all means which may be found necessary to defeat the present conspiracy to set up a Home Rule Parliament in Ireland ¶ And in the event of such a Parliament being forced upon us we further solemnly and mutually pledge ourselves to refuse to recognise its authority. ¶ In sure confidence that God will defend the right we hereto subscribe our names. ¶ And further we individually declare that we have not already signed this Covenant

The above was signed by me at .....
"Ulster Day" Saturday, 28th September 1912

God Save the King.

is, we confess, somewhat startling to find those organs and persons who are supposed most truly to represent the Nonconformist conscience of this country taking the line which they do about the determination of the Ulster men to-day. This most compact survival of Cromwellian action and Cromwellian thought is now cursed and flouted by those who ought to, and do, regard the advent of Cromwell in British history as the most significant and vital of facts. It would seem a negation of their fundamental ideals. Cromwell established his colonists with the one object —that of freeing Ireland from the Catholics; Cromwell's followers to-day seem bent upon reversing his policy. We do not say that they are right or wrong, but think it of importance to mention here what must strike them forcibly if they think seriously. We are in favour of Home Rule—more, even, we are convinced that Home Rule must come, in one form or another; but we do not allow our belief to carry us to a point where we are prepared to ignore, or trample on, the opinions of a solid mass of British citizens. To do so would mean to our minds a negation of British principles. We regard the determination of the men of Ulster as in some ways a very cheering sign that even in these days of slipshod national ideas amongst individuals there exist a considerable mass of citizens who not only know what they want or what they don't want, but are prepared to put themselves to considerable inconvenience and risk further trouble for what they believe. We rejoice that the spirit of Hampden still remains amongst us.

Common-sense about Home Rule.

To say that there would have been no Covenant and no united protest if Sir Edward Carson had not organised the inarticulate desires of Ulster is of no more value to the discussion than would have been a remark at the court of Charles I. of England that there would have been no trouble with Parliament if there had been no Hampden and no Cromwell. All massed expressions of national feeling demand a rallying

point, but that no more proves that the feeling is not there than the use of the cinematograph proves that a demonstration is theatrical. Had there been cinemas in those days, they, faithful to their mission of illustrating history day by day, would have given us films of Hampden refusing to pay taxes, Cromwell supervising the removal of "that bauble," and Charles I. being beheaded. The elements of theatrical display exist in every decided action, but it is the fault rather of those who witness than of those who take part. For goodness' sake, therefore, let us get down to facts. And there is one of sufficient prominence to begin with. The Government are convinced now that it will be practically impossible to get farther without some decided concessions to the spirit of Ulster. And this is as it should be; every body of citizens united by a common ideal have the right to have their ideal taken into serious consideration. They have even the right which America exercised of fighting for it and leaving their fellow citizens; but for the nation to which such a body of men belong to wish to cast them out is incomprehensible. It is more than that: it is a very dangerous object lesson to the Empire. To us, with tens of millions of inhabitants, the possible million of insurgent Protestant opinion in Ireland does not loom so large. To the Dominions, however, without enormous populations, the idea of the wishes of so large a body of citizens not only being ignored but ridiculed is one to disrupt and not to unite the Empire. If the population of Ulster inhabited French Canada and were to sign a covenant such as they have done, it would be taken as the most convincing sign of the solidarity of the Empire. We must remember that nowadays we cannot afford to ignore the views and opinions of the British overseas, or allow them to think with William Watson that Ulster is being cast out, when he writes:

> When in the world was such payment tendered
> For service rendered?
> Her faith had been tested, her love had been tried,
> And all that she begged was with *us* to abide.
> She proffered devotion in boundless store,
> But that is a thing men prize no more,
> And tossing it back in her face they cried—
> "Let us open the door,
> And fling her outside."

What will Result?

We believe that the solution is to be found rather in the speech of Mr. Winston Churchill than in the more florid and tub-thumping invective of some other speakers. Whilst his solution may seem rather a *reductio ad absurdum* at first blush, it is really not illogical at all. Different parts of the Empire have different interests predominating; what more natural than that they should specially deal themselves with their special questions, always co-ordinated to the Imperial control and the Imperial ideal? It should be no more strange to our minds for Ulster or Lancashire to have separate governing institutions than for the American or the Australian States to do so. In fact, the divergence of interests between Lancashire and Kent is far more marked. Such a solution would meet all the desires of Ulster, if it is determined that she shall not be allowed to remain an unchanged part of this country. Cromwell put the population there for that purpose. Can

we wonder, therefore, that to-day their descendants feel bound to protest against a Home Rule Bill which is framed by a party whose leader declares that by "common enemy" he means "English ascendancy," and that "above all the end and aim of all his policy and all his action is the freedom of his country"? We respect his point of view—in fact, we believe that Home Rule must come, and should come in the right form; this without ignoring the fact that Home Rule alone can never be the salvation of Ireland, with or without Ulster. Education and co-operation alone can raise the population; and a newly constituted local government must be some time before it can seriously set to work on constructive organisation. And we must not forget that the initial period of government under Home Rule will be in the hands of a party of which Lord Dunraven said recently:

For years absolute power over the nomination of Members of Parliament and complete control over the Nationalist party has been exercised by a secret society, restricted to persons of one religious persuasion—Catholicism. Protestants fear that an Irish Parliament would be subject to the same secret and irresponsible power.

We wonder what this political party would say to the remark of a prominent Canadian anent Home Rule: "Of course, they have a right to it, but they should be at first as we are, and only have a High Commissioner in London to represent them." And yet that is the Empire and logical point of view of the Dominions. To start an Imperial Parliament is one thing; to allow the youngest part of the Empire possessing independent government to have large parliamentary representation at Westminster, while the Dominions have not, is subversive of Imperial ideals and dangerous to Imperial Federation. We therefore welcome the action of Ulster as giving pause sufficient to enable the question to be settled on Imperial lines and ideals, and not on the recommendations and ideals of a secret caucus. Nor can we say that the re-echo of the words of those who fought and died at Enniskillen 200 years ago does not ring true British and worthy of respect:

We stand upon our guard, and do resolve, by the blessing of God, rather to go out to meet our danger than to await it.

And why should it be possible for a passive-resisting clergyman to have "the blessing of God" on his action, but impossible for the men of Ulster to be wished "Godspeed" by their own religious heads without opprobium?

Sane Trade Unionism Triumphant.

Organised Labour has been much to the fore during the month. The Trade Union Congress at Newport surpassed its previous records in number of members and constituents; 500 men represented about two million trade unionists. After the fevered excursions and alarums in the industrial world it was refreshing to find the legitimate representatives of associated Labour conspicuously sane, sober and in the best sense conservative. Wild utterances there were, but the deliberate decisions of the assembly were distinctly reassuring. The resolution which committed the Congress to "continued support of independent working-class political action," and which was intended as a collective repudiation of Syndicalism, was carried by a "card" vote of 1,693,000 against 48,000. British trade unionism thus

emphatically refused to be confounded with the fantastic theories of French trade unionism. Such voice as Syndicalism found proved largely to express no more than impatience with the action, or inaction, of the Labour Party.

"Secular" Education repudiated.

Not less significant was the resolve of the Congress, by 952,000 to 909,000, to exclude Secular Education from the questions for discussion "at any future Congress." Here again appeared the essentially English spirit of dealing with facts as they are rather than of standing stiffly by logical symmetry. The Labour Party earlier in the year had similarly dropped out of its platform the plank of Secular Education. Even in the old days the "secularisation" of our schools, demanded by the Congress and the Party, was a very different thing from the *laïcisation* of the French schools. It was not prompted by any animus against religion. It would not even have excluded the Bible from the schools. It was simply adopted as apparently the easiest way out of the wranglings of the sects. Now, however, facts have shown that the secular is by no means the "short and easy method" it promised to be. Its advocacy was dividing the ranks of Labour and threatening to develop, as in Germany, denominational trade unions. Catholic working men began to talk of revolt, but it was the miners—men who are to a large extent Methodists—that took the lead and forced the vote.

Photograph by ["Topical."

The German Crown Prince.

Labour M.P.'s in South Germany.

Labour has also been active in the international sphere. When in 1909 the naval competition between this country and Germany became sensationally acute twenty Labour Members of the House of Commons, accompanied by their wives and friends, went on a non-party pilgrimage of peace to the principal cities of Northern and Central Germany, culminating in Berlin, where they were welcomed under the dome of the Reichstag by the leading statesmen of the Fatherland, including the present Reichs-kanzler. That tour, which was without a precedent in international history, was the means of eliciting the

most friendly reciprocal sentiments, and did materially help to allay the fever of Anglo-German apprehensions. The Labour Members then received invitations to visit South Germany, but were prevented from accepting them by the exigencies of parliamentary and electoral crises until this autumn. Last month thirteen Labour Members, including their Chairman, Secretary, and ex-Chairman, went "on a quest after knowledge and on a crusade for peace" to Munich, capital of the kingdom of Bavaria; to Stuttgart, capital of the kingdom of Württemberg; and to Strassburg, capital of German Alsace-Lorraine. In each city they were banqueted at the Rathaus by the civic chiefs, and given a most cordial welcome. Before they had left this country they were assured by the late Baron Marschall von Bieberstein that he considered their project "very commendable," and hoped that their tour would prove a success; and from the Foreign Office at Berlin commendatory communications concerning their visit are said to have been issued to the South German Governments. Both in public and in private they were received with overflowing courtesy and friendliness. No pains were spared to show them the municipal, industrial and artistic glories of each city they visited. Everywhere they were entertained with grateful appreciations of the services rendered by Great Britain to the progress of Germany and of the world. And everywhere they were made to feel that the idea of war between the two nations was regarded as preposterous.

The Vital Question.

In private conversations the difficulties that have stood in the way of a completer understanding were frankly discussed. No doubt was ever anywhere expressed as to the friendship, real and deep, which prevailed between the two peoples; but there was less certainty as to how far the Governments concerned had succeeded in making their policy accord with the feeling of their peoples. The conviction that we are bent on isolating Germany found frequent expression, and the question was asked why all our naval preparations were so plainly directed against Germany. What seemed most needed was a frank explanation to each people of the other's naval policy. An eminent diplomat, not himself a German, gave it as his opinion that, despite the effervescence which it had first caused in the German Press, Mr. Winston Churchill's speech on the British Fleet as a necessity, and on the German Fleet as a comparative luxury, had done more than anything of late years to make our naval policy intelligible, and therefore no longer a menace, to thoughtful and level-headed men throughout the Fatherland. A few months previously the idea had been put forward by German friends that it would be desirable to invite certain leading Englishmen to go over to some of the chief cities of Germany and to lecture there quite frankly on our naval policy, explaining at once its necessity and its entirely pacific purpose. During the recent tour this idea was welcomed by prominent Germans with whom the Labour Members conversed. Some

suggested as an inevitable counterpart that leading Germans should be invited similarly to expound to centres of British life the real meaning of the naval policy of Germany. A clear mutual understanding on this question was felt to be of the utmost importance.

The Moral of Midlothian.

There must be two parties to co-operation as well as to a quarrel, and the result of recent by-elections ought to dispose both Liberals and Labour men to unite in preventing a frustration of their common hopes. The fact of mutual independence has surely been sufficiently vindicated. The Midlothian election was a signal warning to both parties of what will ensue from working at cross-purposes during a crisis like the present. Progressives in both parties may argue that 8,402 votes as against 6,021 were cast in support of Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment, and extension of the franchise. On the other hand, the Unionists have the right to declare that 8,434 votes as against 5,989 were cast against the present Government. The impartial spectator sees that dissension between supporters of Ministerial policy is as much a fact as the votes cast in its favour, and that the net result is the loss of a seat, though by the narrow majority of 32, and the weakening of the Government. Much as they may value Mr. Outhwaite's presence in the House, Liberals may question whether it was quite worth the shock that its sequel has caused to the power and stability of the Ministry. And none have felt more keenly than the Labour Party the bitterness of having to vindicate their position as a negotiable asset in the bargains of parties by giving victories to their worst enemies.

Wanted, Justice for Militant Women.

Although we have always deprecated the militant methods of one branch of those working in the cause of Women's Suffrage, we feel it is necessary to record in the strongest possible fashion our disapproval of the treatment which certain women received at Mr. Lloyd George's meeting in Wales. Such treatment is below criticism—it is only worthy of condemnation. We would go further and say that public condemnation of those responsible is not sufficient; there should be a public punishment. We think it is the duty of the authorities to take steps against any of those directly responsible for the abominable proceedings. Photographs will enable the identification of at least the most prominent offenders. Not to do this

Photograph by [*Illustrations Bureau.*

Suffragettes mobbed in Wales.

is tantamount to a confession on the part of the Government that they regard agitators for Women's Suffrage as outside the pale of the law, although amenable to the punishments of the law. It is no argument to say that the women went to the meeting in order to make a disturbance, and that therefore they brought their fate upon their own heads. It is no exaggeration to say that they were as much forced to go to the meeting by their convictions as any martyr was forced to meet his death in the public arena. To assume that those who allowed their baser passions full reign were justified in so doing because of interruptions would lead one logically to the right of any landowner to brutally maltreat a trespasser, and, in fact, anybody to blacken the eyes of a man, woman or child who jostled him in a Tube lift. We do not think that the Government will take any action, but not to do so is to lower the moral and judicial standard of the Home Secretary to the level of that of a Welsh mob made drunk by the words of a Welshman whose oratorical magnetism was not, however, sufficient to arrest the passions which he had evoked. There is no question that the cause of the militant section gained enormously.

Science and the Making of Life.

The British Association at Dundee which was exceptionally well attended, has created something of a sensation by reason of its President's address. Professor Schäfer, discussing the problem of life, and enumerating the elements that went to the formation of the most rudimentary living organisms, went so far as to say: The combination of these elements into a colloidal compound represents the chemical basis of life, and when the chemist succeeds in building up this compound it will without doubt be found to exhibit the phenomena which we are in the habit of associating with the term "life." The above considerations seem to point to the conclusion that the possibility of the production of life—*i.e.*, of living material—is not so remote as has been generally assumed.

After all, this is nothing more than a scientifically enunciated guess that such a thing might happen soon. Even if it did happen soon, and if by the combination of elements of what had hitherto been called non-living matter living matter came to be, we should simply cease to call the constituent elements non-living matter, and consider them as we consider seeds that have not as yet germinated. Matter would then be regarded as potentially alive, and the combination in the chemist's laboratory would be only equivalent to putting seeds into conditions where they might germinate. Philosophers, both on the idealistic and on the empirical side, have long ago ceased to regard what we call matter as non-living; they have declared it to be essentially, if only dormantly and potentially, alive. The wonder of life, instead of being evaporated under these chemic tests, would be simply extended over a larger area of being than ever before.

The Eucharistic Congress.

It may seem a far cry from Professor Schäfer at Dundee to the devout Catholics that met in the Eucharistic Congress at Vienna. But they are nearer than perhaps they think. Once the essential vitality of matter is recognised, however indirectly, the old Cartesian absoluteness of distinction between matter and spirit which challenged the Mass falls to the

ground. And the Universal Life, potentially present in the "non-living matter" of Professor Schäfer, may at least be conceived capable of pervading the wafer and wine of the devout sacramentalist. Interpret the fact as we may, no interpretation can be accepted which overlooks the enormous power which the religious experience evoked by the Sacrament of the Mass exerts upon the modern world. The Eucharistic Congress led to two hundred thousand Catholics assembling in the Austrian capital. The railways were used as for War-mobilization. The largest buildings were placed under requisition for the meetings. The Papal Legate was received with all the pomp and pageantry of the Austrian Court, and was welcomed by the reverent obeisance of hundreds of kneeling thousands in the streets. The vast international concourse has notified once more to the world on a scale of imposing grandeur that the historic Sacrament of the Christian Church remains at the beginning of the twentieth century still invincibly enthroned in the hearts of millions.

A National Duty.

All those who were present this year in Hyde Park at the time of the Review by the King of the National Reserve, or, as frequently called, the Veteran Reserve, were struck by the excellent appearance of the men. In military circles there was much enthusiasm expressed at this acquisition of a trained force for home defence, which would in time of war serve as a last line of defence and as a stiffening for the Territorials. To-day the National Reserve has reached the satisfactory number of close on 150,000 men, all of whom have been trained as soldiers, and many of whom held non-commissioned rank. This work has been accomplished practically with no assistance from the War Office, although with their entire approval. All that the men receive is 1s. per head. Despite all drawbacks and an ever-present lack of funds, a very complete organisation has been built up, thanks to the enthusiastic devotion of Major-General Sir John Steevens and his assistants. Now, therefore, it is time to set the National Reserve upon a more solid and enduring basis so that it may follow out its legitimate development. While it would be easy to secure adequate funds for this by private or public subscription, we hold that such a method of coping with the difficulty would be a disgrace to the nation. We do not wish men who have served their country, and who are still ready to come to our aid in its defence, to have to go hat in hand to the public. The War Office declares that it has no available funds, although it is only a question of four shillings more per man that is needed. But the public should insist that the money be found by the War Office. If there is no available fund, let the necessary money be taken from the interest which will accrue from the first six months' payment by the public in respect of the Insurance Act. This accrued interest is earmarked for no definite object, and may, therefore, be used for the greater form of national insurance, which is the securing of the country against foreign invasion.

"Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread."

THE TRUTH ABOUT THIS COUNTRY'S FOOD.

HOW TO SAVE £180,000,000 A YEAR.

"If the soil of the United Kingdom were cultivated only as it was thirty-five years ago, 24,000,000 people, instead of 17,000,000, could live on home-grown food; and that culture, while giving occupation to an additional 750,000 men, would give nearly 3,000,000 wealthy home customers to the British manufactures. If the cultivatable area of the United Kingdom were cultivated as the soil is cultivated on the average in Belgium, the United Kingdom would have food for at least 37,000,000 inhabitants; and it might export agricultural produce without ceasing to manufacture so as freely to supply all the needs of a wealthy population. And finally, if the population of this country came to be doubled, all that would be required for producing the food for 80,000,000 inhabitants would be to cultivate the soil as it is cultivated in the best farms of this country, in Lombardy, and in Flanders."—PRINCE KROPOTKIN.

"The call to the nation at present is to put new life into agriculture and the pastoral industries."—BISHOP OF OXFORD, at Church Congress, Middlesbrough.

THERE exists to-day amongst the British public a profound belief that it is quite impossible for this country to feed with produce grown at home the millions of her population. Not only is this believed by the masses, but it has so become an obsession that Government after Government spends money, time, and thought in devising ways and means to safeguard food coming from outside in time of war. It is a commonly accepted theory that in time of war the greatest and most immediate danger facing this country is starvation, owing to possible interruption of foreign grain supplies. And yet the whole belief is a fallacy, an astonishing demonstration of crass ignorance and a wilful, if now unconscious, shutting of eyes to obvious facts. There is no lack of evidence that the soil of Britain, properly treated, can produce enough to feed every man, woman and child of the population, and possibly even export foodstuffs. Imagine what this would mean to us. To-day there is a steady outflow of nearly £180,000,000 in order to import agricultural produce to feed the population of these islands. Each year, therefore, sees us that much poorer and the agriculturists of other countries richer. And the money goes in the main to countries where the natural advantages for cultivation are far less than they are here. Denmark, France, and Belgium, for instance, are not blessed with fertile soils above the ordinary, and yet, as someone has put it, "we are employing every year about 150,000 Danish smallholders to produce for us eggs, poultry, butter, and bacon, and we pay for this £20,000,000 in hard cash," and so on. The demand creates the supply, and would do so just as surely if we employed 150,000 British smallholders in our own country instead of the same number of Danes in theirs. It seems as if there is an unholy desire in our minds to prefer distant fields rather than those under our own sway, just as millions of pennies are given annually for the "heathen across the seas" by people who rarely think of the poor and starving within our gates.

THE PERIL WITHIN OUR GATES.

We do not pretend in this article to bring forward any new discoveries or startling facts which have not yet been known. But we feel it our duty, basing our arguments upon facts and observations of many well-known men and upon the unrelenting statistical tables of change, to call the people's attention to the question of raising their own food within their own lands. It is time to realise fully and finally that "he who owns the inner square of a house is master of the outer," and that in leaving the feeding of our population in alien hands we do far more to reduce the striking value of the British Navy in war time than would be the case were we to lose a naval battle. And the British Navy, vital as it is to this country to protect its shores, is to-day the *only* guarantee that within a few weeks from the declaration of war there will not be millions of citizens dead of starvation. Truly we have given the ownership of the inner square to the enemy in no small measure, and now we stand in peril by day and by night. It is very well to boast that in steam coal we have an advantage over the world, when we do

THE SHRINKAGE OF BRITISH WHEATFIELDS IN FIFTY YEARS.

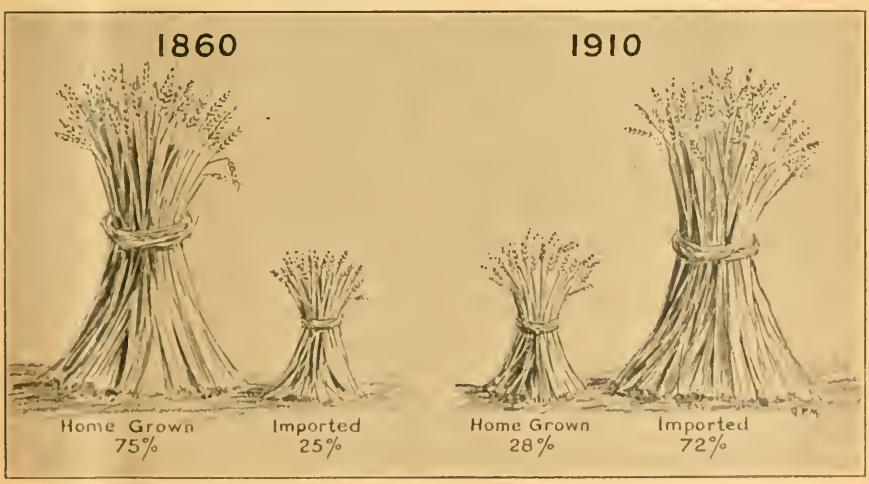
not make even one effort to be able to say that in producing our own food we are able to be not superior, but nearly equal to other and poorer countries.

A NATIONAL QUESTION.

Agriculture is the nursing mother of the State, and must stand before all other questions in relation to the well-being or otherwise of the people. To neglect it is to build the national edifice upon the sand. To suffer a state of things to continue such as at present obtains is to show to all the world that, whatever may be Britain's brave show, her feet are but as feet of clay. This is a question which cannot be treated as a party or a political one; it is a national question as much as if not more so than even the Navy. There may be differences of opinion as to taxation, as to State assistance, but these differences should not be allowed to form part of political wrangles and competition—they should form the subjects of round-table discussions. For the welfare of agriculture is life or death to us all, the rabid Radical and the callous Conservative alike. It is interesting to note that, even in the present parlous state of agriculture, there is no other occupation in the United Kingdom in which so many people are engaged as in the work of the land. This it is, of course, which leads from time to time politicians to devise wonderfully-created land policies—to catch votes, not to feed the hungry. The time has passed for all that now; facts must be looked straight in the face and the nation must make up its mind. We confess that we do not see how there can be any difference of opinion in the matter. To think otherwise would be tantamount to saying that there existed a real preference for, say, the Danish egg to the British, or that the wheat of Russia was more attractive than that grown in a home county.

BRITISH GOODS PREFERRED.

That, of course, is nonsense, and we have only to look at the shop-windows to prove that in the minds of the salesmen at least there is nothing more certain than that the British citizen prefers his own produce. This being so, there is no prejudice to be overcome, although we can well believe that a well-grown lettuce will always compete favourably in a British market with a badly grown one, even if the former comes from France and not from Kent. That only shows that efficiency must accompany agricultural revival—in other words, that the new era must be inaugurated after taking thought and deciding upon general lines of advance. The journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step; it is for us to see that it be taken in the right direction. Nor will it suffice to confine the study and discussion to scientific methods and chemical conditions alone; there must be a



After Fifty Years' "Progress" in Agriculture!

How the relative proportions of home-grown and imported wheat have become transposed during the last fifty years. Note that only relative, not actual, quantities are indicated.

very thorough psychological summing up of the human factor. "First observe the person, then preach the law," wrote Confucius, and who shall say that he is not right? There are many sterling qualities in the material of agricultural labour, but any real revival must be based upon an understanding of limitations as well as appreciation of qualities. We quite agree with Mr. Carleton when he says:—

"We believe that the man in the village who aspires to something better, who is trying to get a footing on the soil, who aims at making a decent home in his own land, is the man of all others who deserves encouragement. He is a priceless national asset. We mean to help him."

THE HORROR OF ISOLATION.

But we cannot but recognise the fact that there are many obstacles to any policy of putting men back on the land. And the greatest of all is the horror of the average human being of being alone. Man is largely now a gregarious animal, and the isolation of the country appals him, or in any case instinctively he is bored. Thus to-day we find men refusing better wages on the land in order to fight for existence in the towns, where they rub shoulders with other men and can go and see the cinema on Saturdays. We mention this simply that there may be made due allowance for such factors. It will probably be solved by the creation of country communities, rural cities; but the obstacle must be taken into account.

HOW TO SAVE £180,000,000 A YEAR.

We have therefore no reason to doubt, first, that it is a national duty to put the agriculture of this country on a sound basis; second, that it is no party question; and third, that everyone will be in favour of such a revival. There are no toes—at least, no British toes—to be trod on, and, after all, the owners of foreign toes have them now well protected by shoes bought with the yearly millions paid out from this country.

The total amount of money leaving the country annually for agricultural products is nearly £180,000,000. The proper use of the land would mean that this sum would remain to enrich the people. It means no less than £4 additional per head of population each year, or an immediate benefit of one-third of the amount which the Old Age Pensions Act will give at the age of seventy.

The purchasing, the investment, power of the country would be enormously increased—by the amount of the yearly budget figures almost—and a new era of prosperity, more stable than one based only on industries, would dawn. The industry of the country would benefit enormously from the revival of agriculture, while the solution of the social problem is bound up in the proper use of the land of our forefathers.

POPULATION UP, FOOD PRODUCTION DOWN.

The population has gone up and the food production has gone down to an alarming degree. Therefore the unfavourable balance is always increasing. And this is not the worst. Whereas in the years 1853-60 the soil of Britain nourished one inhabitant on every two acres cultivated, why did it require three acres in order to nourish the same inhabitant in 1887? The answer is plain: merely and simply because agriculture had fallen into neglect. To quote Prince Kropotkin, whose book on *Fields, Factories and Workshops* is one which every serious thinker in this country should read:—

> Agriculture has not changed its direction, as we are often told; it simply went down in all directions. Land is going out of culture at a perilous rate, while the latest improvements in market gardening, fruit-growing, and poultry-keeping are but a mere trifle if we compare them with what has been done in France, Belgium, and America. The cause of this general downward movement is self-evident. It is the desertion, the abandonment of the land. Each crop requiring human labour has had its area reduced; and one-third of the agricultural labourers have been sent away since 1861 to reinforce the ranks of the unemployed in the cities, so that, far from being over-populated, the fields of Britain are *starved of human labour*, as James Caird used to say. The British nation does not work on her soil; she is prevented from doing so; and the would-be economists complain that the soil will not nourish its inhabitants.

THE REDUCTION IN WHEAT PRODUCTION.

While the area under wheat had been reduced in 1887 by fully 1,590,000 acres from 1853-60, the average crop of the years 1883-86 was below the average crop of 1853-60 by more than 40,000,000 bushels; and this deficit alone represented the food of more than 7,000,000 *inhabitants*. In 1910 the total acreage under wheat was 1,809,000 acres, showing a further shrinkage of 693,000 acres from 1886. Thus we see that the increased importation of wheat and other agricultural produce was not primarily a result of increase in population, but because land went out of cultivation at an astounding rate, no fewer than 2,000,000 acres ceasing to be productive. The argument that the wheat area had been reduced in order to meet a changed character in agriculture does not really hold water. It is true that permanent pasture shows a very considerable increase, but that does not prevent us having to import milk products from countries whose natural pasture land is poorer than are the meadows of this country. The only possible justification for the large increase of pasture land in the United Kingdom would be if such land was to be cultivated in such a way as to produce at least moderately satisfactory results. To let land go out of cultivation, to

call it permanent pasture, and to do nothing to ensure an adequate hay crop regularly, is to betray the national welfare and to still further impoverish the millions who inhabit this country. The actual results obtained in other parts of the world are startling in their condemnation of the existing state of affairs here.

UNPRACTICAL PASTURES.

While we give two and three acres for keeping one head of horned cattle, and only in a few places one head of cattle is kept on each acre given to green crops, meadows and pasture, man has already in irrigation (which very soon repays when it is properly made) the possibility of keeping twice and even thrice as many head of cattle to the acre over parts of his territory. A notable contrast is to be found in Belgium, where forty head of horned beasts are carried for every hundred acres under cultivation, whereas in the United Kingdom there are only twenty-four per hundred acres. And Belgium is more densely populated than this country; it is an industrial nation, and the natural conditions are less favourable. Then Belgium has another surprise for us. With a tiny cultivatable area of only 4,350,000 acres, she manages to raise 1,480,000 pigs, while we, with our enormous area under "cultivation" of 48,000,000 acres, raise but 3,953,834 of these animals. This works out at 33 pigs for every 100 acres under cultivation in Belgium, and only 8 per every 100 acres in the United Kingdom.

The total area of Great Britain is 56,000,000 acres; the area of Scotland and Wales, 24,000,000 acres, represents the proportion which the agricultural authorities pronounce arbitrarily to be unsuited or incapable of cultivation; of the remaining 32,000,000, 17,500,000 acres are abandoned to permanent grass for pasture, or to sheer neglect; and the residue, 14,500,000, is arable cultivation land.

TWO TONS INSTEAD OF FORTY.

In England farmers are contented with one and a half and two tons of hay per acre. In Flanders two and a half tons of hay to the acre are considered a fair crop. But on the irrigated fields of the Vosges, the Vaucluse, etc., in France, six tons of dry hay become the rule, even upon ungrateful soil; and this means considerably more than the annual food of one milch cow (which can be taken at a little less than five tons) grown on each acre.

But it is not necessary to look abroad for examples of how pastures should be utilised or for

models of systematised cattle-raising to save the £20,000,000 annually which go for milk products (including pigs, which are raised on milk waste) to Denmark alone. In no more promising a region than the East of Scotland remarkable results have been produced. At Craigentinny, near Edinburgh, experiments have been made which may be summed up in Ronna's words: "The growth of rye grass is so activated that it attains its full development in one year instead of in three to four years. Sown in August, it gives a first crop in autumn, and then, beginning with next spring, a crop of four tons to the acre is taken every month, which represents in the fourteen months more than fifty-six tons (of green fodder) to the acre."

The extensive use of such methods would enable eight milch cows to be fed per acre in place of requiring three acres for one cow's food. Methods such as these would justify taking land for pasturage and increase the milking herds of this country eighteen-fold. Assuming that it would suffice to double or even to treble the number of cows, an enormous amount of land would be available for wheat and other crops. Area has no relation to dairy produce, food has everything. It is of no advantage in terms of milk yield for cows to walk about fields; the scientific dairy industrial will tell us that the greatest yields are secured by stabled cattle, properly and scientifically fed.

QUALITY OF SOIL OF SMALL IMPORTANCE.

And this is not only true of dairying. The two fundamental facts to be borne in mind, since they change everything, are that quality of soil is only of minor importance, and that the surface needed for producing given amounts of foodstuffs is not fixed, but should ever become smaller and smaller as scientific methods become more and more competent to increase the yield. To-day nearly three acres of the cultivatable area are required to grow the food for each person, and British agriculture provides home-grown food for only 130 inhabitants per square mile, although 378 persons per square mile is the population figure. Even with the methods and knowledge of to-day, however, to quote one authority,

Six hundred persons would easily live on a square mile, and that, with cultural methods already used on a large scale, 1,000 human beings—not idlers—living on 1,000 acres could easily, without any kind of overwork, obtain from that area a luxurious vegetable and animal food, as well as the flax, wool, silk and hides necessary for their clothing. As to what may be obtained under still more perfect methods—also known, but not yet tested on a large scale—it is better to abstain from any forecast, so unexpected are the recent achievements of intensive culture.

"GOD MADE THE SEA, WE MAKE THE LAND."

To-day the motto of the agriculturist is a modification of the old Dutch boast, and he should ever have before him the words, "God made the sea, we make the land." Science has done away with the old shibboleth of rotation of crops and limited yields, and it is as illogical and as criminal not to use scientific methods to produce food as it would be to-day to perform a serious surgical operation without anæsthetics or antiseptics. Soil is now not rich or poor, save as a matter of detail; it is so many square feet of potentially suitable soil, made or improved to suit the requirements of the district. Rotation of crops, of course, only exists in order to restore to the soil the richness in certain elements depleted by certain crops in order to again plant the same crop on the same piece of land. But if we know sufficiently what the chemical proportion should be, we can always secure it by a system of artificial or natural manures to meet the case.

Our means of obtaining from the soil whatever we want, under *any* climate and upon *any* soil, have lately been improved at such a rate that we cannot foresee yet what is the limit of productivity of a few acres of land.

SOIL-MAKING.

In scientific market gardening, the soil is always made, whatever it originally may have been. In the gardens of Paris, where 5,000 persons work on 2,125 acres, and not only supply 2,000,000 Parisians, but countless Londoners, soil is made to such an extent that every year sees hundreds on hundreds of cubic yards of made soil sold by the market gardeners. And these men are only, with all their ceaseless toil, seeking to achieve a nourishing soil and a desired equal temperature and moisture of the air and soil. All this empirical art is devoted to the achievement of these two aims. But both can also be achieved in another and much easier way. The soil can be *improved* by hand, but it need not be *made* by hand. Any soil, of any desired composition, can be made by machinery. We already have manufactures of manure, engines for pulverising the phosphorites, and even the granites of the Vosges; and we shall see manufactures of loam as there is a demand for them.

GROWING CROPS ON ASPHALT PAVEMENTS.

It is no exaggeration to say that the Paris gardener has shown that it is possible to defy the soil—"he would grow the same crops on an asphalt pavement"—but also possible to defy the climate. In this country we have good natural conditions, far superior to those in most of the countries whence we draw our food supplies. In

Jersey, even, which the popular imagination pictures as a fertile land flowing with milk and honey, and whose enormous exports of agricultural produce do nothing to dispel this illusion, the soil, which consists of decomposed granite, with no organic matter in it, is not at all of astonishing fertility, and its climate, though more sunny than the climate of these isles, offers many drawbacks on account of the small amount of sun-heat during the summer and of the cold winds in spring. But so it is in reality, and at the beginning of this century the inhabitants of Jersey lived chiefly on imported food. The fertility of the American soil also had been grossly exaggerated, as the masses of wheat which America sends to Europe from its north-western farms are grown on a soil the natural fertility of which is not higher, and often lower, than the average fertility of the unmanured European soil.

AGRICULTURAL DECLINE INEXCUSABLE.

All this seems to make agricultural decline in this country seem more incomprehensible, less excusable. It also gives confidence for the future success of agriculture in the United Kingdom. What is needed is realisation, and application, since the modern husbandman makes his own soil; breeds giant wheats with more ears, more berries to the ear, and berries double the size of the ordinary wheat; he breeds into his wheat the faculty of resisting disease, and forces it to germinate more quickly and ripen sooner. He breeds vast legions of bacteria to work for him in the soil and enrich it with nitrogen, the principal food of the wheat plant; at will he creates warmth or prevents frost.

FIGURES OF BRITAIN'S AGRICULTURE.

Let us glance for a moment at the actual figures of the decline of British agriculture, prefacing them by remarking that the term "uncultivable" land is a purely arbitrary expression, which includes much land far superior, actually or potentially, than is under cultivation in other countries.

WHAT OF OUR RIVALS?

How is it with other countries? Here the average yield per acre for arable land is £3 3s. annually, while for pasture land it is under 10s. Nor must it be overlooked that whereas the Belgian and German peasant cultivates every yard of soil, we treat only the best land as arable. The result is that our averages are inflated while their averages are depressed.

In Germany the cultivated area is 79,580,000 acres, and the population 60,641,278. The total production of foodstuffs is £417,000,000, and the yield per acre is £5 5s. Belgium has an area of cultivated land about 4,000,000 acres; value of home-grown foodstuff, £80,000,000; average yield per acre, £20. Denmark affords surprising figures. The area of cultivated land about 6,973,000 acres; value of home-grown foodstuff, £40,000,000; this gives an average yield of just under £6 per acre. During the past ten years the amount of home-grown foodstuff has increased by 30 per cent. Average yield of wheat per acre is forty bushels. The average land in Denmark is much poorer than that in England, and the climate is more severe.

France produces £13 of foodstuff *per head* of her population, Germany £7 10s., England £4 14s.

WHEAT YIELDS HERE AND IN FRANCE.

Turning to the great question of wheat, we find that whereas it was possible to raise twenty-eight bushels per acre of good land in this country, the tendency is downwards and not upwards. This, however, is not the case in France. Half a century ago the French considered a crop quite good when it yielded twenty-two bushels to the acre; but with the same soil the present requirement is at least thirty-three bushels, while in the best soils the crop is good only when it yields from forty-three to forty-eight bushels, and occasionally the product is as much as fifty-five bushels to the acre.

There are many examples as to how the wheat yield per acre can be enormously increased, and

Total Area of Great Britain	56,000,000 acres.
,, ,, that *cannot* be cultivated	24 000 000 ,,
Cultivable Area	32,000,000 ,,

Applied in 1885 and 1910 as follows:—

	1885.	1910.
Cultivated Crops—		
Under all corn crops, including wheat	8,392,000 acres.	6,558,509 acres.
Under all green crops, including potatoes	3,522,000 ,,	3,376,226 ,,
Clover and rotation grasses	4,654,000 ,,	4,157,000 ,,
Total	16,568,000 acres.	*14,091,735 acres.
Horned Cattle	6,598,000	7,037,000
Sheep	26,534,600	27,102,900

* The balance in permanent pasture, except some 500,000 acres given up to orchards, hops and fruits.

we must never forget the fundamental fact that it costs less to grow the same amount of wheat on an acre than it does on three acres. At the wheat farm at Sawbridgeworth wheat has been grown continuously since 1861 on the same land, returning a clear average profit of £3 per acre. A Wiltshire farmer on a once poor soil has succeeded by an ingenious system of manuring and cultivation in raising his average wheat yield to over five quarters, and the oat crop to not less than ten quarters per acre; while on another farm, which not long was heathland, still more remarkable yields of wheat—an average of nearly seven quarters—are obtained chiefly by means of a carefully carried out system of wheat breeding and seed selection. Many show farms in France, Belgium, and Germany yield as much as nine quarters of wheat without adding more than 10 per cent. to the cost of production necessary on the ordinary farms yielding half that amount and less. The ideal of the new agriculture is a yield of eighty bushels, or ten quarters, per acre.

HOW TO PRODUCE MORE WHEAT.

How is this to be accomplished? In the past it has been done by manuring and careful attention. In the future it is probable that it will be considered stupid to use any but pedigree and selected seed, while it is not at all unlikely that such seed will not only be specially and individually planted, but also replanted. Prince Kropotkin gives some remarkable instances of wheat breeding:—

At the first International Exhibition, in 1851, Major Hallett, of Manor House, Brighton, had a series of very interesting exhibits which he described as "pedigree cereals." By picking out the best plants of his fields, and by submitting their descendants to a careful selection from year to year, he had succeeded in producing new prolific varieties of wheat and barley. Each grain of these cereals, instead of giving only two to four ears, as is the usual average in a cornfield, gave ten to twenty-five ears, and the best ears, instead of carrying from sixty to sixty-eight grains, had an average of nearly twice that number of grains.

He even exhibited at the Exeter meeting of the British Association three plants of wheat, barley and oats, each from a single grain, which had the following number of stems: wheat, ninety-four stems; barley, 110 stems; oats, eighty-seven stems. The barley plant which had 110 stems thus gave something like 5,000 to 6,000 grains from one single grain.

Two different processes were thus involved in Hallett's experiments: a process of selection, in order to create new varieties of cereals, similar to the breeding of new varieties of cattle; and a method of immensely increasing the crop from each grain and from a given area, by planting each seed separately and wide apart, so as to have room for the full development of the young plant, which is usually suffocated by its neighbours in our cornfields. At this

Under present conditions areas of this size (620 acres) only produce food for some 180 persons instead of 600.

last station a method which is in use in France for the choice of seeds was applied. Already now some French farmers go over their wheat fields before the crop begins, choose the soundest plants which bear two or three equally strong stems, adorned with long ears, well stocked with grains, and take these ears. Then they crop off with scissors the top and the bottom of each ear and keep its middle part only, which contains the biggest seeds. With a dozen quarts of such selected grains they obtain next year the required quantity of seeds of a superior quality. The same was done by M. Desprèz. Then each seed was planted separately, eight inches apart in a row, by means of a specially devised tool, similar to the *rayonneur* which is used for planting potatoes; and the rows, also eight inches apart, were alternately given to the big and to the smaller seeds.

The crop was thus more than doubled by the choice of seeds and by planting them separately eight inches apart. It corresponded in Desprèz's experiments to 600 grains obtained on the average from each grain sown; and one-tenth or one-eleventh part of an acre was sufficient in each case to grow the eight and a half bushels of wheat which are required on the average for the annual bread food per head of a population which would live chiefly upon bread. Prof. Grandeau, Director of the French Station, Agronomique de l'Est, has also made, since 1886, experiments on Major Hallett's method, and he obtained similar results. "In a proper soil," he wrote, "one single grain of wheat can give as much as fifty stems (and ears), and even more, and thus cover a circle thirteen inches in diameter."

More than that, there is full reason to believe that even this method is liable to further improvement by means of *replanting*. Cereals in such cases would be treated as vegetables are treated in horticulture. Professional writers sneer at it, although all the rice that is grown in Japan is planted *and even replanted*.

KNOWLEDGE WHICH IS CONDEMNATION.

It may be said that everybody knows these facts. It is quite possible that those who are engaged in agriculture do know them—and largely ignore them. An instance to hand is the following extract from a letter of one of the most important English seed-growing establishments :—

"The highest yields obtained from our pedigree stocks of wheats have been seventy-two imperial bushels (nine quarters) per acre of our Essex Conqueror, and seventy bushels per acre of our Emperor."

At this rate the wheat lands of this country could raise 16,000,000 quarters instead of the 7,000,000 quarters actually produced. In other words, the home food supply of the nation could be doubled without another acre being put down to wheat. And whoever knows or does not know what scientific wheat-growing and breeding is, we as a nation should insist that the most is made of our land, and that apathy or stupidity on the part of those responsible for agriculture should not force us to be at the mercy of foreign producers. Wide acres do not necessarily mean cheaper production or greater yields. Thus it is not fair to say that the vast prairies of America or the steppes of Russia must compete with us at an advantage. The force of "American competition" is not in the possibility of having hundreds of acres of wheat in one block. It lies in the ownership of the land, in a system of culture which is appropriate to the character of the country, in a widely-developed spirit of association, and, finally, in a number of institutions and customs intended to lift the agriculturist and his profession to a high level which is unknown in Europe.

WHAT MUST BE DONE.

As individual consumers, as voters, as eaters of bread, we can do little save insist that this matter be taken earnestly in hand without delay, and that what other nations have done we will also do. Our patriotism, our national pride, should give us no rest until action is taken.

The encouragement of agriculture should come under the administration of the Board of Agriculture, except certain of the purely educational institutions, which necessarily should be dealt with by the educational authorities. It is, therefore, not out of place to see how the Department of Agriculture should be arranged to produce the maximum of result. It deals with agriculture, commerce, industries, fisheries, forestry, mining, patents, trade marks, and geology. It should include the following bureaus : the section of agriculture, of commerce and industries, of forests, of mines, of patents, of fisheries, and of geological studies. The section of agriculture should deal with agriculture, domestic animals, and game. The bureau of geological surveys should deal with topography and analysis of earths, as well as with pure geology. The section of agriculture should be composed of four bureaus. The first should deal with administration, associations and guilds, rearrangements of farms, irrigation, agricultural instruction, and congresses. The second should deal with the improvement of agricultural products, the destruction of harmful insects, breaking up of new ground, and improvement of industries. The third bureau should deal with the improvement in the breeding of domestic animals, the choice and inspection of breeding studs, and veterinary and blacksmith affairs. The fourth should deal with the improvement of horses, the inspection of stallions, and supervision of stud farms and stables. In countries where agriculture is seriously regarded the Ministry of Agriculture is by far the most efficiently organised Department.

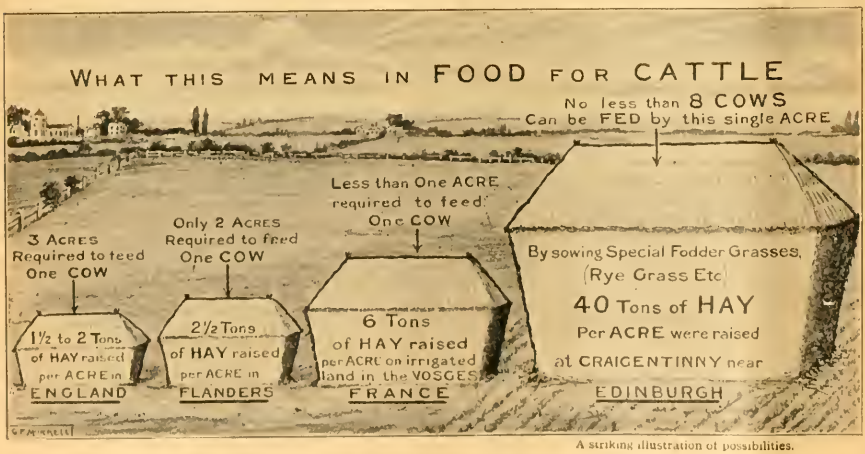
A CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

The centre of the whole educational system must be the central experimental station, con-

trolled by the Government. America was supposed to be ahead of the world in this respect, but much surprise has been occasioned in America by the discovery that Japan possesses nearly two hundred experimental institutions, as compared to the fifty-six scattered over the vast area of the United States. But still more important than the mere number is the excellence of the co-operation between the different educational factors. The example of Japan is most valuable. The Imperial Central Agricultural Experimental Station was originated in 1886 in a sort of unofficial manner, graduates from the Tokio Agricultural College carrying out easy and simple experiments with the help of farmers. The results were sufficiently good to impress the farmers with the value of the aid of science in farming, especially in the choice of fertilisers and of seeds. In 1890, when the Government really began its campaign in earnest, the station was taken over entirely, and placed upon a sound basis by 1893. There were attached to it some four acres of land for experimental work. In 1893 six branch stations were established about the country, and in 1896 three more were added. These branch stations devoted their energies to practical experiments with a view both of instructing the farmers and encouraging them to found similar stations in their own districts. Gradually more of such stations were founded, and now nearly all the forty-two prefectures have each a station of their own, there being thirty-eight in all. In this country the Central Station would be able to devote itself more to purely experimental work after the decentralisation had been effected, and its work would be divided into eight sections: agriculture, agricultural chemistry, entomology, vegetable pathology, horticulture, stock-breeding, and report and general affairs. The result of the investigations carried on at this centre should be put into practice at the local experimental stations, and if successful published in the reports. These reports should be most exhaustive and valuable, and cover a very wide range of subjects. The idea of decentralisation can be carried yet another step further, branch stations being transferred to the prefectural authorities of the districts wherein they were situated, and only three branch stations besides the Central Station eventually would remain under the control of the central authorities. One is to be devoted to agricultural work, one to entomology and vegetable pathology, and one to stock-breeding. The main and the branch stations all undertake the following work, viz., inspection of fertilisers, chemical analyses made at the request of the public, supervision of experiments entrusted to farmers, information given to inquiries of the public, lectures held at the request of the public, and researches on special agricultural problems.

A GRADATION OF EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS.

Proceeding in gradually increasing circles of influence from the Central Station come the local agricultural experiment farms maintained by the county authorities, and chiefly devoted to the



A striking illustration of possibilities.

How British Pasture does not produce sufficient Hay.

work of practical application and model farming. These would obtain a certain amount of State aid. The local authorities would maintain other experimental stations, and lesser stations also for experiments should be established by towns or villages, or by a body of farmers' sons. Thus we see the whole gradation, from the central authorities to the farmers' sons, all acting together for the improvement of agriculture and the fulfilment of their national duty. Connected with this idea, but not devoted purely to experimental work, should be two other branches: agricultural institutes and the delivery of lectures on farming throughout the country. These should be maintained from local funds and subject to the supervision of the Board of Agriculture. Their object would be to give to farmers' sons and farming people generally some elementary knowledge on general principles of agriculture, surveying, meteorology, physics, chemistry, natural history, veterinary science, etc. The second and final branch is of great importance also, as these lectures would do an immense amount of good work amongst the farmers, who might otherwise be untouched by the march of scientific learning.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Agricultural societies should be formed by the farmers and landowners in each county and run by members elected by the subscribers, together with experts. These societies should receive State aid and form the link between the Government and the farmers, with a certain amount of State control. This could be secured by granting State aid only to those societies formed according to the special laws. This would also prevent the societies from taking on a political basis. There would be fifty-two societies, with subordinate societies in cities or rural districts, and also in towns and villages. The object of these societies would be to develop agriculture by the following means:—

1. Meetings, congresses, exhibitions, sale of seeds and plants, agricultural museum and handicraft conferences.
2. Reports, lectures, and analyses.
3. Distribution and exchange of seeds, of fertilisers, of agricultural machines and breeding animals.
4. Preventive and destructive measures against pests.
5. Drainage and irrigation, and the adjustment of lands.
6. Encouragement and preparatory work.
7. Agricultural and industrial output.
8. Agricultural statistics.
9. Replying to the official questions.
10. The question of improvement and development.

Under certain conditions the local authority should have the power, by law, of making the minority of farmers or landowners in a certain district join a society formed by the majority. This, however, only when there is felt to be need of unanimous endeavour in that locality.

STATE MORTGAGE BANKS.

The capital at the disposal of the farmers being small, the Government should found a system of mortgage banks and joint stock companies, whose object is to advance money at a reasonable rate of interest for the development of agricultural industries. The Government control would enable the rate of interest chargeable to be fixed.

Such a bank would have a mission which can be described as follows: It admits of no doubt that the comparative lack of development of our agriculture is mainly attributable to absence of proper facilities for supplying funds on the security of real estate. Now, in order to carry to greater prosperity the agriculture of our country, and to promote its productive capacity, there are many things to be undertaken, these being the reclamation of new land, the control of rivers, planting of woods, providing of better facilities for irrigation or drainage, improvement of the mode of tillage, supply of cheap fertilisers, and sundry other things. But these improvements cannot from their very nature yield returns until after the lapse of ten or a score years, so that funds which in trade can yield returns in a very short space of time are entirely out of place in undertakings connected with farming. The funds advanced to farmers must be of longer term and at cheaper rates.

THE SCOPE OF SUCH BANKS.

The chief lines of business transacted by the bank would be:—

To make loans on the security of immovable property, redeemable in annual instalments within a period of not more than fifty years; to make loans on a similar security, redeemable at a fixed term within a period of not more than five years, provided the total amount of such loans does not exceed one-tenth of the total amount redeemable in annual instalments (the amounts of loans made on the security of any immovable property may not exceed two-thirds of the value thereof, as appraised by the bank); to make loans without security to prefectures, districts, cities, towns, and other public bodies organised by law; to take up the mortgage debentures of agricultural and industrial banks; to accept the custody of gold and

silver bullion and negotiate instruments. The bank would be authorised, when at least one-fourth of its nominal capital is paid up, to issue mortgage debentures up to an amount not exceeding ten times its paid-up capital, provided the amount of such debentures does not exceed the total amount of outstanding loans redeemable in annual instalments and the debentures of agricultural and industrial banks in hand. These debentures to be redeemed at least twice a year by means of drawings in proportion to the total amount of redemption of loans redeemable in annual instalments in the same year, and the debentures of agricultural and industrial banks in hand.

LOCAL MORTGAGE BANKS.

The work of the Government mortgage banks should be on a large scale, the lesser sums being advanced by the local mortgage banks, which should be established in each of the administrative localities. They should be permitted to make loans only for the following purposes:—(1) Reclamation of land, irrigation, drainage, and improvement of the fertility of the soil; (2) construction and improvement of farm roads; (3) settlement in newly reclaimed places; (4) purchase of seeds, young plants, manure, and other materials required in agriculture and industry; (5) purchase of implements and machines, waggons, or beasts for use in farming and manufacture; (6) improvements in farming and manufacture not included in the foregoing clauses; (7) rearrangement of farm boundaries; (8) undertakings by credit guilds, purchase guilds, and produce guilds of unlimited liability, and organised under the industrial guilds law.

LOANS ON IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.

Loans should be made on the security of immovable property redeemable in annual instalments within a period of not more than thirty years; there should be power to make loans on a similar security, redeemable in a fixed term within a period of not more than five years, provided the total amount of such loans does not exceed one-fifth of the total amount of loans redeemable in annual instalments (loans made on the security of any immovable property may not exceed two-thirds of the value thereof, as appraised by the bank); to make loans on the same conditions without security to cities, towns, villages, and other public bodies organised by law; to make loans without security, redeemable in a fixed term within a period of not more than five years, to more than twenty persons combined with joint liability, who are engaged in agriculture or industry, and whose reliability is recognised. Besides, the banks may be entrusted with the receipt and disbursement of the public funds locally.

CREDIT GUILDS.

Finally, there should be credit guilds, organisations formed by the farmers themselves, regulated by a special law relating to industrial guilds. The idea of these would be to encourage the small farmers and small manufacturers, and when the guilds are organised along prescribed lines they should be entitled to receive loans from the local hypothec banks without security. The guilds should lend funds to the farmers at a low rate of interest and agricultural machines The value of these credit guilds, in helping even the smallest farmers to obtain advances upon easy terms, would be enormous as a means of advancing the rapid development of agriculture.

WANTED, A NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

But this is mostly theory, and much work must be done and unflagging interest shown if we are to create the necessary machinery to save our agriculture and to feed urselves. The first action after realisation that the present state of things is wrong is to set it right, but before doing so to take all things into consideration. Let a national committee be appointed, or rather be formed, which will study the question from every point of view. On this committee there should be leaders of all political parties—great landowners and smallholders, professors and farmers. It should conduct a soul-searching enquiry into what is the best way to enable this country to feed itself, and in so doing to keep every year some £180,000,000 of British money in British hands. That we can feed ourselves admits of no discussion; how best to do it so that the individual and the nation benefit is the question of immediate importance. In our next number we will deal with existing organisations, and outline both what has been done and how the various forces and ideas may be welded into a national organisation. But whether the progress be slow or rapid, we must never allow ourselves to forget that the farmers are working just as truly for the good of the nation as do those who fight her battles or direct her diplomacy. In one of the Japanese Emperor's poems occurs a line in which he declares the tiller of his field is achieving for his nation equal glory with the soldier on the battle-field. This is so; they can make the nation strong or weak, they can sell the inner court to the enemy, they are the key to the future of this country in peace and war. Let the public realise that to continue so that "one year borrows another year's food" is against the most elementary ideas of nationalism, and also diametrically opposed to the individual and collective well-being of the British people.

Motors and Railways.

STRIKING ADMISSIONS BY MANAGERS AND SHAREHOLDERS.

"This is a case where the wise man should remember that when one cannot agree with a prophet, one can only listen to him."—Henry Forbes, Secretary, County Donegal Railways.

THE article which we published in our last number has attracted very great interest, and it seems not unlikely that it may assist in the realisation of the wish expressed in the closing lines and bring about an awakening of the railways to the first clanging of their death-knell and thus secure for them a reprieve. It is unfortunate that as yet it has not been our good fortune to be able to secure an authoritative reply from anyone competent to speak for railways. All the general managers of railways in the British Isles have most certainly read the article, but not one has responded to the request for public criticism. We think, however, that it is only fair to them to give as authoritative an opinion upon the questions which we hold to be the cause of the present incapacity, sometimes bordering on impotence, of the railways. To leave no manner of doubt possible, however, we would reiterate that we have never advanced the opinion that the railways would not be always necessary for long-distance traffic and for the haulage of coals. In pointing out that the feeding of the railway lines would necessarily devolve upon motors using the puhlic roads we were evidently quite justified, since the railway companies are themselves beginning to use motor traction in many instances. Even the Editor of the *Railway Times* admits as much when he says:—

"The sober and business view is that motor lorries are already competing and will probably further compete with railways for short-distance goods traffic, but, on the other hand, they will help the railways by the speedy transport of goods to and from railway stations. For the latter work the railway companies themselves need to be active, and it seems highly probable that a large field is open to the companies in this direction."

In our opinion transit is the raw material of industry, and we do not see why the industry and agriculture of this country should be strangled in order to prove that there are a certain number of men not too old at 70. For that is the logical end and object of the absurdly unnecessary numbers of railway directors. The £650,000 paid annually to these directors compares very unfavourably with the £2,500 paid to the Secretary of State for the Post Office. Nor will the salaries of the permanent officials who run that most complex of departments compare with those of general managers of railways. Formerly £3,000 was considered a good salary for a railway manager, now £5,000 is considered an ordinary amount.

With regard to directors there is no real rule as to numbers in relation to length of line, since we find the Great Eastern Railway, with 1,133 miles of line, needs twelve directors; while the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway, with only 454 miles of line, has ten directors. On the same proportion, the Great Western, with its mileage of 2,993, would really need a board of sixty-five directors, instead of nineteen.

That the freight rates have no relation to the cost of haulage is proved by the fact that between London and Liverpool there are four lines, each with a different mileage, yet the freight rates are the same. This is, of course, under an arrangement between the companies, without reference to the public interest.

Nor must another point be overlooked. This is the bad effects of arrangements between companies against the interests of the public. For instance, no train may get down to Portsmouth from London under two hours, although it would be easily possible. Railways abandon rights of running to a certain town on being paid a fixed sum per annum by another company.

Mr. L. E. Hennell, the assistant goods manager of the Great Western Railway, when asked before a Royal Commission whether he was in favour of putting up the rates for ordinary goods on boards at stations, so that the farmers could see them, replied that he was not, because it "would involve the multiplication of the hundreds of millions of rates already in operation on the British railways." His evidence also showed that the rates were frequently higher from a station to a centre when that station had little traffic, even although the district it served was much nearer to the centre. When asked by Lord Jersey on what terms a

single farmer could put three tons of hay on a truck to Birmingham, Mr. Hennell replied: "You will understand that I cannot answer that, as I have not read all the 30,000,000 rates my company has got." While this was probably an attempt at smartness on the part of the witness, it would be interesting to know how far out he was from the actual figures.

Is it, then, to be wondered at that it does not pay farmers to endeavour to use the railways for marketing produce, and must such a state of things not inevitably drive them to use motors instead of railway trucks? It is no exaggeration to say that to-day there is no business in the world which could be carried on with the waste and overloading of higher officials which is placidly accepted in respect of railways. And where are there any prospects of improvement for the unfortunate shareholders? They should take serious steps towards demanding facts and figures and, combining in committees, drive the railways into business methods and reason, and in so doing they will be performing public service, since the interests of the nation are bound up inseparably with the railway convenience and efficiency of this country. But let no false consideration for the aged figure-heads, no mercy for the unduly comfortable higher functionaries, be allowed to interfere with a cleansing of the Augean stables.

And the most terrible part of it all is that those who are responsible for railways and who might therefore be expected to know how things are and see that they are altered talk about these things with their tongue in their cheek and with an absolute lack of sense of responsibility which is amazing. Thus the Right Hon. Lord Allerton, Chairman of the Great Northern Railway Company, on December 20, 1907, at a meeting of the shareholders to consider proposals for a close working agreement between that company and the Great Central Railway Company, said:—

"During the past few years there have been, I will say, hundreds of thousands of pounds spent in capital expenditure by the two companies which might have been saved if this agreement had been made so many years ago, such as in reaching collieries and in what is called protecting the traffic by making fresh branches, all to be worked over to the same point for the same traffic. All this necessitates engines and trains where very often one would do. The lines are blocked, your lines are crowded, trains are delayed, which lead to all sorts of waste and extravagance, and if it were only for the purpose of saving the enormous waste which necessarily goes on now, I say it would have been well worth your while to have made this agreement with the Great Central many years ago." Why, then, was it not done before? For cheerful pointing out of existing evils, without any attempt, or indication of attempt, at doing away with them, we would call attention to the remarks of Sir Alexander Henderson, M.P., Chairman of the Great Central Company, at a meeting of the shareholders to consider the above working agreement on December 20, 1907:—

"To-day the haulage of traffic from one part to another of the great City is one of the largest items of expenditure, and the ever-increasing congestion of their streets makes the problem of economical distribution greater from day to day. A West-End and a central depôt would relieve the situation as regards merchandise and minerals. The duty clearly imposed on the managers of both lines was to keep what they had, and the consequent running of partially filled passenger trains and scanty loading of goods trains had undoubtedly been one result of the present kind of administration."

It was, however, reserved for Sir E. Paget, Chairman of the Midland Railway, to show the hand of the railway manager most clearly when he termed the proposed agreement between the Great Northern and the Great Central Railways "an unholy alliance." And yet he would probably be able to point out numbers of instances where the lack of co-operation meant waste and both negative and positive loss. We do not know what these good gentlemen really think or in what way they imagine they justify the trust placed in them, but we do think that the public has a right to some explanation. Otherwise more and more stock will cease to pay dividends, since it does not seem feasible to further raise the existing freight rates unless a very much more efficient system is assured, and to be able to do this will mean very considerable additional expense. Nor must it be forgotten that the railways in this country have a very large subsidy, which foreign railways do not have. We refer to the £1,240,743 paid in 1910 by the British Post Office to the railway companies for carrying mails. This in itself represents 3 per cent. on over £40,000,000 of railway stock! On the Continent railways almost invariably carry postal matter free, and in addition have to allow their telegraph systems to be used for Government messages. It would seem that but for this special aid many more shareholders would receive nothing in the way of dividend. But in any case this Post Office subsidy will ensure payment of directors' fees and the salaries of 120 general managers, so that they are all right.

WHAT RAILWAY SHAREHOLDERS THINK.

The Railway Investment Company, Ltd., is a large trust company, having some £3,400,000 invested in railway stock. The Honourable George Peel, speaking at the general meeting of shareholders of the Railway Investment Company, on March 22, 1906, said, after some general remarks about railway stock depreciation:—

"We accordingly turned our attention to the London and North-Western Railway, in which we possess an interest of £375,000, the third largest holding. We found that in the ten years prior to 1901 that company had spent a capital sum which required to earn, in order to maintain the former rate of dividend, an increased net revenue of £411,000. As a matter of fact, not only was this not earned, but there was a net loss of revenue of £216,000, or a total loss of £627,000, in 1901, compared with 1891. This loss was due, not to a fall in receipts, but to the increased expenditure in handling the traffic and to the increased cost of materials and coal. It is hardly too much to say that from the years 1844 to 1900 the goods traffic of our British railways was handled on expensive, and even extravagant, lines. The Royal Commission of 1867 adverted to that subject in its report, but the year 1900 ended with practically nothing accomplished.

"The great companies, having absorbed smaller ones and agreed together on rates, proceeded to invade each other's territory, to snatch traffic that could not pay, to set up rival and adjacent collecting offices, to engage competitive staffs of canvassers, to lavish money on injuring other companies without benefiting themselves or the public, and generally to engage in a species of competition which was as wasteful as it was useless.

"That was the deplorable state of things which we found in 1902. Instead of co-operating to give all facilities to the public, it was admitted on all hands that the railways were quarrelling among themselves. In August the Chairman of the London and North-Western went so far as publicly to speak of being 'robbed of traffic' and of being 'robbed right and left.' At the same date the Chairman of the North-Eastern (Sir George Gibb) had to confess that, instead of thinking of the public, they were 'quarrelling over a ton of goods,' while a third chairman admitted that the conduct of the railways was 'ridiculous.'

"Sir George Gibb has placed it on record that (*a*) ton-mile figures cost him the modest sum of £800 a year to prepare, a railway official opposed to us having stated it would cost £15,000; also that (*b*) his officials, once having used this whole system of scientific statistics, which, I would specially point out, includes far more than the ton-mile, would not now consent to do without it, so invaluable has it proved. I find that in 1899 the earnings of a North-Eastern freight train were only 8od. per train-mile. But by the adoption of a better system of statistics that figure of 8od. has been raised to 123d. for 1905, an improvement of 43d. per train-mile, or no less than 55 per cent. To obtain an economy in train mileage of no less than 6,400,000 miles, or 36 per cent., in six years, is a great achievement.

"But let us look at net earnings. In 1905 the North-Eastern Company secured £99,000 more gross earnings than in 1904, yet it reduced its actual expenses by £1,000. The net gain was thus £100,000, and this it did in spite of the fact that it spent £56,000 more upon its permanent way and equipment. If the London and North-Western had made as much progress in efficiency as the North-Eastern between 1899 and 1905, it would have saved for ourselves, the shareholders, the sum of £386,000 last year.

"1. In 1900 our railways appeared to be seriously compromised. We felt compelled to inquire into the adequacy of their administration.

"2. That investigation showed to us evidence of most widespread and regretable waste. In the great departments of handling and collecting traffic we had the clearest proofs of most undue and superfluous expenditure.

"3. We further ascertained that the existing system of statistics, whether published or unpublished, was quite inadequate for the purposes of economy, and that shareholders, and even managers and Boards, were not duly informed as regards vital matters which we enumerated.

"4. We proposed remedies as regards handling of traffic, also as regards co-operation. There was the keenest antagonism. But the first of these remedies is now in process of execution. The second, co-operation, appears to be making some progress.

"5. Yet the fundamental reform of all still remains to be brought home. Without adequate figures, intelligently used, we maintain that no business so vast and complex as a railway can be adequately and economically administered. We point to the North-Eastern as having adopted this better system and as benefiting accordingly. When those figures are furnished by our railways, then, and then only, will it be possible to shareholders to estimate and for Boards to regulate and maintain the progress of efficiency."

This striking indictment gains enormous force,

since it comes from one who was speaking for those having the greatest possible direct interest in the railways. They could hardly be accused of painting unnecessarily gloomy pictures, since this would only have caused their stock to sink still further, the very thing they took action to avoid. It would be interesting to hear what has been done since 1906!

THE EDITOR OF "MOTOR TRACTION."

We have always recognised the depressing effect which an inefficient or costly system of transport has upon agriculture, and no one will, we think, disagree with the statement that the producer of foodstuffs—*i.e.*, the farmer—finds a difficulty in marketing them, either because of the cost of carriage or through the delay and difficulty in getting them placed on rail and unloaded when they finally arrive at their destination. It appears to us that this difficulty of getting the producer into more direct and immediate touch with the consumer is one that will probably be solved by the co-operative organisation of motor traffic in rural districts.

It is when we come to examine the writer's scheme for the linking up of the grower of produce with the markets which exist locally that we find ourselves more in touch with proposals of a practical character, though whilst agreeing that there exists "the natural arteries along which the produce of the countryside should flow towards the centres of consumption," we doubt if the natural arteries—the roads—are yet sufficiently sound for an enormously increased volume of traffic. It is lamentably true that in many quarters it is still believed that traffic exists for the roads and not the roads for the traffic.

FACTS *re* COMPETITION.

In support of the statement that "railways cannot hope to compete with organised motor traction locally centralised," the article provides nothing in the shape of a concrete example. Fortunately we are able to rectify this omission. A certain manufacturing company consigned five tons of perishable produce daily by an early morning passenger train to a station fifty-five miles distant, for which the rate charged was 20s. per ton, or £30 a week. Not being able to secure from the railway authorities any abatement of this rate, the consignors decided to adopt motor traction. A five-ton petrol lorry was purchased, with the result that the same work was done, and for a sum not exceeding £12 a week for running expenses (but not for interest on capital, depreciation, etc.).

MOTORS TO HELP RAILWAYS.

In citing an example of the foregoing character we must not be taken as accepting the statement that the motor lorry is going to become a serious rival of the heavy mineral train, and more especially as the miles of track and sidings are not likely to be abandoned, merely because a considerable proportion of stock pays no dividend. On the contrary, we contend that the future of motor traction, so far as this country is concerned, will be largely in conjunction with the existing railways, to be employed as feeders not only at the numerous terminal points, but also operating in circles with hundreds of important railway stations as their centres of activity. In this connection we see a new and more prosperous lease of life for the railways, because with their motor wagons they will be able to collect and carry larger quantities of produce to the railhead for conveyance to the many markets that exist at all industrial centres, and thereby enable the farmer to grow more, seeing that he has an outlet for it, whilst his profit is not absorbed by heavy cartage fees. The increased traffic which the railways could create in this fashion for themselves should more than counterbalance the revenue lost by the decreased returns from the handling of imported foodstuffs, and at the same time lessen the disparity which at present exists between the relative increases in gross earnings and working expenses.

SHORT AND LONG JOURNEYS.

Again and again we have advocated the use of the motor lorry for short-distance or locally centralised work, not only for perishable produce, where considerable handling is eliminated and better prices are consequently obtained through the produce reaching the consumer in a better and fresher condition, but also for other traffic where quick delivery and reduced cost of handling are prime necessities. The writer again appears to have forgotten the long distances which must inevitably be covered by the mineral train, where, no matter how efficiently the motor lorry can be run, it is inconceivable that the modern method of road transport can be substituted for a system which can exist on a freight rate of 1·123d. per ton-mile.

The theory as to how far British roads lend themselves to rapid motor concentration in time of war is an interesting subject of study. For the present we can only point out that the War Office authorities, who are very keenly alive to the disadvantages of rail concentration and the importance of the motor vehicle, have not yet been able to leave the railways out of their reckoning. They have, however, a very complete scheme for hypothetical needs, in which the motor lorry figures conspicuously.

THE EDITOR OF "THE AUTOCAR."

Naturally, our bias is in favour of the motor car, but we desire to be fair. There is no question whatever that the railway services are capable of vast improvement, and it is equally certain that not only can they be fed by motor wagons and vans with the greatest advantage, but that in many cases it is far more expeditious and cheaper to send the goods by road rather than by rail. On the other hand, we have to bear in mind that the post office contractors, who probably know their business as well as most people, do not find that it pays them to carry mails or parcels by road for distances much in excess of a hundred miles. While it is true they have taken from the railways the more profitable short-distance work, they have taken very good care to leave them the long-distance transport. It appears to us that too much is made of the concentration of the railways upon London. While this concentration is an admitted fact, it should be borne in mind that there is a similar concentration on all the great centres of population which is at least proportionate to their demands. While it is not for us to hold a brief for the railway companies, as those responsible for their working are quite capable of defending their own methods, we do not think that they have been quite fairly treated by the critic in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. There is great need for more expeditious service on the railways, just as there is great need for a much larger number of motor delivery vans and lorries for short-distance work all over the country and particularly for feeding the smaller centres of population with the produce of the surrounding country. Much more could be done in this way if the farmers of the various districts would work together instead of, in the main, working in opposition, but this is a matter which is altogether outside our province. . . .

As to the charges made by the railway companies, they are often very difficult to follow, and, apparently, too frequently without rhyme or reason, but here again it must be borne in mind that almost every yard of a railway has been purchased at a ruinous price; in other words, the nation is reaping that which it has sown. Our forbears made it impossible for the railway companies to acquire land except on unreasonable terms, and this increased the capital charges so greatly that the generations after have had to pay far higher rates than if the railway companies had been able to purchase their land at a reasonable cost and without excessive legal expenses.

While the motor car is undoubtedly a rival of the railway, we still think that the best results to the country at large would be obtained by a well-devised system of co-operation between the two. After all, competition is a good spur, and just as the railway companies have been spurred by the competition of the electric railways and trams in connection with suburban services, so will they be spurred by the competition of the motor vehicle, which will, unquestionably, become keener and keener. But the motor vehicle is not going to sound the death knell of the railways, though quite likely it may not only revolutionise their methods of handling traffic, but also their means of propulsion.

It is, perhaps, hardly the time or the place to take up the question of the internal combustion locomotive, but we already have it in a small form for branch line work in the motor coaches, and it is likely to develop on the railways just as it is developing on the seas. Neither main line locomotives nor great liners have yet availed themselves of the internal combustion engine, but unquestionably they will do so. . . .

Instead of the heavy and comparatively infrequent steam trains we want faster, lighter, and much more frequent trains, and to this sort of work the internal combustion engine specially lends itself. Compare the motor car to convey four people, which is a locomotive and carriage combined and which weighs, say, thirty hundredweight, with the weight of the railway carriage and railway engine which are necessary to carry the same number from place to place, and it will be found that practically where the motor requires a hundredweight the railway requires a ton.

LORD MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU, Editor of *The Car*.

The article in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS called "The Death Knell of British Railways" has a great deal of truth in it. For many years I have been pointing out in the pages of the *Car*, and elsewhere, that under present conditions British railways have little or nothing to look forward to, excepting a gradual reduction in their net profits. In addition, no one who has studied the growth of automobilism can have any doubt that the majority of traffic in the future will be road borne and not railway borne.

From investigations which I have made at various times I am convinced that there is hardly any kind of freight which could not be conveyed more cheaply from the producer to the

distributor and consumer by means of motor vehicles than by means of horse vehicles plus railway vehicles, with the consequent double handling and extra expense. The certainty that we shall soon be able to use cheaper fuel and cheaper tyres will also increase the probability that nearly all the goods traffic of the future will be conveyed by means of motor vehicles and not by means of vehicles on rails. The outlook therefore for railways in this country—unless they wake up in time—is very unsatisfactory.

PROFESSOR ROBERT W. A. BREWER, Consulting Engineer.

I am much obliged to you for giving me an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon the most convincing argument on the above subject appearing in the September number. This shows up in a very pronounced manner the extreme inefficiency of our present methods of transport, particularly for agricultural produce. One cannot fail to have noticed the enormous development in the design and construction of commercial motor vehicles which has taken place, particularly in England, during the past few years, and this development has concurrently been met by a development in the construction of our roads and the perfection of road surfaces. At the present time it must be obvious to all that the British roads are second to none in the world, not only with regard to the method of their construction, but with regard to their surfacing and upkeep. These roads are, of course, still open to improvement, particularly when one gets off the main routes, but the Road Board is doing such excellent work that there is no doubt that the development of the secondary roads will follow as soon as sufficient sums are available for the purpose. It is unnecessary for one to point out the enormous advantages to be gained by the producer in handling his goods by motor transport instead of through the railways, as not only is this transport much more rapid, but it is far more convenient. There is, however, the question of capital outlay, which is a somewhat important one, and so soon as a commercial vehicle can be produced and sold at even a cheaper rate than it is at present there is no doubt that such vehicles will be sold in very much larger quantities than they now are for the handling of this produce. Now we come to the question as to whether it is better all round to use self-contained units, propelled by an ordinary petrol engine and running on resilient tyres, or to resort to the older method of steam traction, when a comparatively cumbersome engine drags a number of trailers along the road. To my mind the former method is the only one which can be carried out in an extensive manner, as, although the question of fuel is an important one with the internal combustion engine, and one which is attracting a great deal of attention at the moment on account of its cost, yet undoubtedly the time will come when those who are responsible for the maintenance of the roads will cry out against the damage done by the heavier and non-resilient tyred machine. Even at the present time these heavy machines are a considerable source of congestion and inconvenience to the road users, and it is only necessary to take a trip along some of the Kentish roads to have this fact brought forcibly before one. However, this method of transport is undoubtedly cheaper than the self-contained steam unit, and on this score it probably appeals to the user as being the most profitable system of transport.

However, the fuel question is receiving an enormous amount of attention at the moment, and it is undoubtedly one to which a solution will be found in the near future. The War Office subsidy will undoubtedly give a stimulus to the purchaser of a commercial vehicle, and it has been a very praiseworthy step on the part of the authorities. It is only to be hoped that this scheme will meet with the success which it deserves, so that the grower of market produce will have the opportunity of selling his goods at a profitable price, whereas at the present time, in many instances, this is not the case.

SOME FACTS FROM SCOTLAND. By the Editor *The Border Standard.*

The subject is of great importance. In Scotland we have a Farmers' Supply Association, and I think there is another organisation working on the same lines. By co-operative buying the members of these associations get seeds, feeding stuffs, etc., in large quantities, which means cheaper prices than the farmers could hope to buy at dealing individually. But, so far as I am aware, the other side of the question—co-operative action in transporting the produce of the farms—has not been tackled. There is any amount of growling, however, about high railway rates, but I don't think the farmers in Scotland have done anything but growl and curse the railway companies. You may know that Galashiels is the centre of the Scotch tweed trade. We have only one railway passing through the district—

the North British—and periodically at South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce there are bitter complaints about high rates charged for carriage of wool and woollen goods. At meetings of that body I have heard it stated that the carriage rates for goods from Galashiels to London are higher per ton than from Dundee to London, though Galashiels is over ninety miles nearer London. Various experiments have been tried and spoken of to get the better of the N.B. Company—for example, motoring goods to Carlisle and then putting goods past N.B. Company by giving carriage to English companies. But it has been found that there is a *beautiful understanding* between the various companies, and competition of such a kind as this gets precious little chance from the companies. Selkirk is another tweed-manufacturing town, six miles from Galashiels, and reached by a branch railway. Some time ago motors—just one or two were started—were tried, and, of course, this saved shunting (and unloading goods at Selkirk Station) at both ends and gave delivery right at mill doors, and I know for a fact the thing was beginning to hit the N.B. Company pretty hard, and I believe cutting in prices was resorted to to try and knock the motor people out. I think there are motors running yet with wool. Such actual cases of delay could be multiplied almost indefinitely.

The maze of shunting and marshalling sidings on the L.N.W. Railway system at Crewe.

WHAT MOTORS HAVE DONE IN THE MANŒUVRES.

THERE can be little question that the adequate provision of motor transports was responsible for the speedy termination of the recent manœuvres. Full particulars of the motor equipment used by the army are given in *Motor Traction*, and show the almost universal application of the motor as an effective auxiliary to troops on the march. One incident will suffice as a convincing illustration that the motor is indispensable:

> A circumstance was described by a commander whom it affected. Pressing forward with all possible speed it was necessary that supplies should be well ahead, and, although no unusual delay took place in getting the troops along, yet the mechanical transport officers were fourteen hours ahead with supplies—a thing never before known.

That a new and potent factor has been introduced into the conduct of future campaigns—as important as the service of the aeroplane in time of war—is generally recognised, and our War Office must have been convinced by its experiments that its transport service is in need of immediate revolution, and it is no less than that to be able to discard the slow horse-drawn vehicle with its own heavy forage requirements.

The immediate need is the selection of a standard type which will be available for use in all parts of the Empire, for the present confusion of types and makes would involve continual cost, confusion and delay, as the writer in *Motor Traction* points out:—

> It is perfectly clear that great benefit would accrue if the whole of the mechanical transport of the Empire were properly standardised. This means that the military authorities of the Oversea Dominions should consult with our own War Office, with a view to securing that types of vehicles suitable for use in all parts of the Empire should be selected for subsidy at home, and in return agreeing that any subsidies they themselves might offer should apply only to vehicles of similar types.

The Life-Blood of the Empire.

EVERY day sees the desire for organised emigration grow more definite and more articulate. The various parts of the Empire, already not blind to the value of a systematic migration of settlers from the Mother Country, have now realised that serious work is needed, and at once, to ensure continuous and beneficial arteries of empire in the shape of streams of British subjects going to other parts of the Empire. Only by such a migration can the Dominions be kept truly British, in no other way can the influx of foreign elements be held in check and prevented from gradually exercising a disruptive influence. While the children are being taught what is the Empire and the duties of peopling it, the material ready to hand must be sorted and settled. Naturally, if it is possible to bring about scientific development of the cultivated and cultivatable surface of these islands, the first call for labour will be here and the Dominions must take second place. But there are enough and to spare for the Empire. It is good news that Canada has lost no time in taking the initiative for organising emigration. The Dominion Royal Commission has been entrusted with an inquiry into the matter of migration of population from the Old Country to the Overseas Dominions, and during the autumn will be taking up that subject in the United Kingdom. It is hoped that it will be possible to do something in the way of organising and correlating the various agencies and systems at present in operation.

It is with very great pleasure that we are able to record a striking success for one phase of Lord Milner's *régime* in South Africa. By his Land Settlement Board he laid the foundation of a system of settling the land which bids fair to play a very great part in the history of South Africa. To quote the Bloemfontein correspondent of the *Daily Mail* :—

> The Board was called into being to guide and control the scheme of land settlement created by Lord Milner in 1902. It stands justified from every view point; as an Imperial venture its success is beyond all cavil; as a national asset it is of growing value; as a simple business proposition it has yielded an excellent and increasing percentage. . . . Six hundred first-class yeomen have been absorbed, their brains and muscles are part of our national assets, and the whole business has been done and managed at a 50 per cent. profit to the State.
>
> The scheme has proved the possibility in South Africa not only of actual settlement but of closer settlement, and when that lesson has been assimilated our history will take a new turn. But in the meantime Lord Milner has come to his own. The Union Government have carried a Bill through Parliament granting to each settler a freehold of his farm, the Administration taking in return a bond over all outstandings bearing interest at 4 per cent., and the men are thus planted squarely on their legs. There is no further need for Lord Milner's Board, and so it dissolves.

There is a great and abiding glory awaiting the British Minister who first has the initiative—for courage is not needed—to clearly proclaim that the peopling of the Empire is of supreme importance, and that, recognising this, he is going to take steps to thoroughly organise and systematise emigration. Till then this country must remain open to the charge, which should be unbearable, of caring less for the welfare and future of those of her children who leave these shores than do the lands which receive them. It would seem as if the Dominions had a truer grasp upon the great central idea of Empire than we have in this, the Imperial Motherland.

THE VALUE OF THE HUMAN UNIT: By G. J. ADAMS.

As a regular reader of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS I have read with interest your articles on emigration, which are excellent from start to finish and have come none too soon. I do not think that there is one of the great European nations that, if she had been situated as England has been for the last fifty years, would not long since have organised and systematised her emigration to her Colonies, and, in connection with them, both to their benefit and her own.

Canada has done her own work so well during the last twenty years, since the Canadian Pacific Railway was built to Vancouver, that she has peopled her great west to such an extent that she is forging ahead, and need never look back again, although she could absorb 500,000 men and women a year for the next fifty years and never cry halt. With Australia, however, it is quite different. Sixty years ago it was to Australia that people flocked in thousands, and then came to a halt and discouragement when there should have been encouragement of every kind and assisted passages.

WHAT AUSTRALIA SHOULD HAVE DONE.

It would have paid New South Wales, Vic-

toria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Queensland well to have combined, and spent, if necessary, between them one million per annum in getting out from England yearly one hundred thousand of the pick of our young men and young women of the labouring classes, and this they could have accomplished by an assisted passage of £10 offered to each adult, male or female. If they had done this for twenty years it would have cost them twenty millions, and they would certainly have added to their population four to five millions. If they had done it since 1872—that is, for forty years—it would have cost them forty millions, and they would have added to their population over ten million people—that is, they would now have a population of over fifteen millions instead of under five millions, a population utterly inadequate to the size of their country, and which makes other nations look on it with envious eyes. Then only think of how that immigration of two millions at a cost of £20,000,000, or of four millions at a cost of £40,000,000, would have added to the national wealth. It is unthinkable. Statesmen are either knowingly or unknowingly blind to the fact that a full-grown healthy young man or woman of sound mind under twenty-five years of age is the best importation that any young country can get, especially if the immigrants are English and with some education; they are the producers of wealth from the day they land, and it is a poor estimate to say (apart altogether from the wealth they will help to produce) that each man or woman, from the time they put their foot on the shore, is worth £100 to the community there and then; therefore the 100,000 immigrants procured yearly at a cost of £1,000,000 are worth when they land £10,000,000.

Peopling the Empire: Boys from Dr. Barnardo's Home en route to Canada.

GETTING HUMAN MATERIAL FOR NOTHING.

The importers wish and try to get these valuable cargoes for nothing, and they do so because their Mother England does not tell her children what they are worth, and gives them neither advice nor assistance. This is all very well to our own Colonies. We need not grudge them what they have made over us, but when we think that a sensible, businesslike, and statesmanlike arrangement between the Mother Country and all her Colonies would have induced millions of English, Irish, and Scotch emigrants to go to those Colonies, instead of to the United States for the last sixty years, it ought to make us feel that we have managed things very badly indeed.

The Hon. George Foster, Sir John Taverner, Sir William Hall Jones, and Sir John McCall are doubtless, as you say, experts, but they are very much interested in getting splendid wealth-producing material for their respective countries for nothing. They are importers of human goods, and even think that the Mother Country might assist in sending out the priceless material, not realising, apparently, what it is worth to them to-day. Naturally, at the outset, they could not pay for it, but once a young nation gets her head above water and has plenty of undeveloped land, it will pay her well to get immigrants by the bait of assisted passages, and, after all, it is only a bait—a sprat to catch a mackerel—and yet they stumble over it.

THE WRONG WAY TO COLONISE.

Another great mistake that many of the Colonial Governments make is, as Sir John McCall says, not getting all their available land settled up as fast as settlers come in; they either deliberately keep it back or it is kept

back by their want of a Land Scheme, or they have sold large blocks to syndicates who do not put the land on the market. I know a valley in British Columbia where this has been done, and the people are crying out for more settlers; they have no one to associate with or trade with. Many hands make light work, especially in agriculture, hay-making and harvest, and settlers help each other to make money, so the large block sale system adopted in British Columbia is a bad one; it puts money quickly in the hands of a young Government, no doubt, but it would be better to put emigrants quickly on the land. It would not even be so bad if they used the money thus got to bring emigrants on to the land, but they do not. I advocated that years ago, and told them they ought to spend £100,000 a year in getting out Englishmen by assisted passages. I don't think there are a quarter of a million people in British Columbia, a country as large as France. Of course, what I have said about Australia and assisted passages applies also to many other of our Colonies or divisions of them.

PRIVATE ORGANISATION OR STATE DEPARTMENT?

By MRS. EMILY CHARRINGTON, East End Emigration Society.

I SEE that you advocate an Imperial Board (not merely an Emigrants' Information Office, such as we have had hitherto), but if you wish it to put an end to "touting" agents, there must be country branches to be in touch with applicants who cannot come to London. Altogether it would be a very huge and very expensive affair. I am not enamoured of Government management, as a rule, I am afraid.

May I, shortly, tell you the method of procedure that our Society adopts and finds effectual?

1. There is no need to tout, the people come in large numbers and beg us to send them.

2. Enquiries are made, either by the Charity Organisation Society or by other responsible persons, and a form is given to the applicants to fill with very searching questions as to health, capabilities, age, how much they can contribute. References as to character must be given, marriage certificate, and name of landlord, what debts, etc. A visit is made to the house to see whether the wife is clean and tidy and keeps her children so, and the wants in the way of clothing are ascertained. The papers containing all particulars are then sent to two referees (members of our Committee), who read them carefully and write an epitome of the whole history. Then all go back to the office and come up at our next committee meeting. Each case is much discussed and, if passed, they go on to the Canadian Emigration Office for Mr. Obed Smith to see, and he either sees the applicants himself or deputes someone to do so.

THE SOCIETIES TAKE MORE PAINS.

I do not think a Government Board could take half the time or pains taken by charitable societies, such as ours and the Self-Help and Salvation Army—I mention this last although I believe the methods are rather different in some respects, but what the Salvation Army has which gives it such an advantage is a network of agencies and (I think) homes in Canada—if not in all the Colonies—so that I do not think it has to depend on the Canadian Government agents for placing the people as we do. Sometimes a good clergyman will do this work for us, but the people are never stranded and helpless unless they refuse the help of the agents in Canada. A very large number of emigrants go to friends already established there. These friends house them at first and find them suitable work. Australia's bid for English emigrants has perhaps made Canada rather less

Future Empire Mothers: Girls leaving for Canada sent by Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

over-exacting. At one time it really seemed that she did not wish for emigrants. No one was to be sent by societies who was not a farm labourer or a servant, and the regulations even prevented girls from taking any but farm servants' places, and also prevented wives from joining their husbands unless the latter were working on farms! These two last restrictions were relaxed soon after they were made. They were outrageous, made evidently in the interest of the farmers, who seem the most important members of the community. Perhaps also the Trade Unions have something to do with keeping out artisans.

THE EMIGRATION OF CHILDREN.

I would also say a word about the children, whose emigration is so much advocated. Great care, of course, must be taken about placing them with kind and moral people, and I think myself that no better means of ensuring their well-being and happiness could be found than the putting of them in the care of Dr. Barnardo's workers or the Waifs and Strays Society, both of which have branches in Canada. I have heard a man who had lived there say that often these poor little children were worked far too hard for their age. No doubt farmers like to adopt them. They only have to feed, clothe and house them, and then work them like slaves! In Canada the work goes on and on (except in winter) from 4.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. It is healthy for adults, but far too much for children, whose education is, I believe, very much neglected in consequence, schools being far away.

It seems grievous that English people should not take more interest in these vast possessions that have literally fallen into their hands. The Americans from the States are swarming by thousands into the country, taking up the best land—land that will hardly want manure for thirty years or more, virgin soil! They have exhausted their own and know what is good! Englishmen will not even see how we over here benefit by sending out the people who will grow wheat and other foodstuffs for our consumption. Some day we shall want it even more than now.

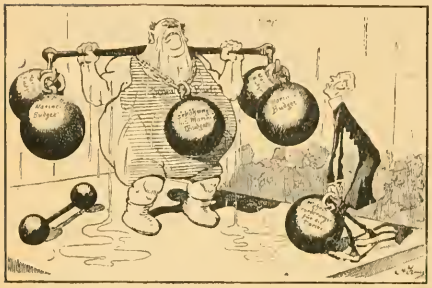
USE THE EXISTING MACHINERY.

Please excuse this. I may not have made my chief point quite clear. It is this. While State aid on a large scale would be very desirable indeed, yet (in my opinion) the State would do well to use the machinery already to hand—namely, the experienced charitable societies. Paid officials would be very costly, and would not work with half the ardour of volunteers, and it would take them many years to learn all that the societies already know about emigration. Some members of our committee know the Colonies well; others (like myself) have been to Canada for a longer or shorter period, and are in touch with her, having relations there. We are all enthusiastic in a way that Government officials could not possibly be. I did not mention that there are separate societies for helping single women, for whom great safeguards are needed. It is absolutely necessary that they should travel with, and under the care of, women superintendents. Putting them in charge of stewardesses is quite useless, as these do not dare interfere with the conduct of any passengers, for fear of complaints to headquarters.

A much read and much reviled Poster.

Current History in Caricature.

"Oh wad some Power the giftie gie us
To see ourselves as ithers see us."—*Burns.*



Kladderadatsch.] [Berlin.

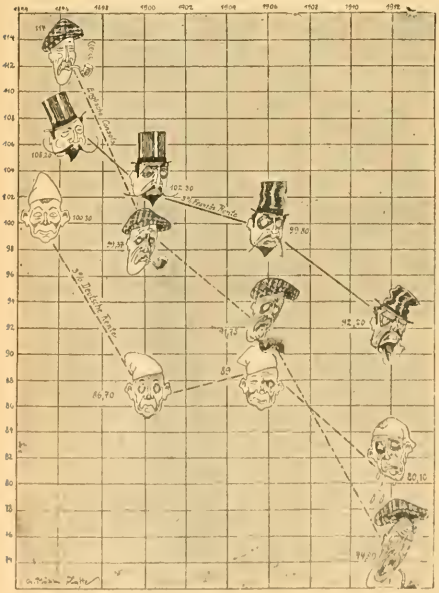
CHURCHILL (to John Bull): "It is no use groaning; we must not be outdistanced."

Kladderadatsch.] [Berlin.

The British Invasion Manœuvres.

The supposed enemy is given the usual fearsome appearance.

[The German newspapers, in order to distract the attention of the taxpayer from the ever increasing burden of military and naval taxation, frequently publish cartoons pointing out the equally sad case of John Bull. The fact that the British manœuvre idea for this year supposed an invading army in East Anglia gives the Berlin *Kladderadatsch* an opportunity of expressing his opinion that the invading enemy must be Germany.]



Lustige Blatter.] [Berlin.

The International Money Market pictorially shown.

Lustige Blatter.] [Berlin.

John Bull (as Nibelung) watching Siegfried forging himself a sharp sword.

Der Wahre Jacob.] [Stuttgart.

A Mural Painting for the Reichstag.

A brave man thinks of himself last.

[The problem of the disabled soldiers is attracting much attention in Germany, where many veterans of 1871 are in dire need.]

Kladderadatsch.] [Berlin.

The Dreadnought President's Chair for the Hungarian Parliament.

Daily Herald.] [London.

M. Sazanoff and Sir Edward Grey.

Omar Khayyam shows what M. Sazanoff wants, and that he prefers the cash to the credit, in Persia.

"Here with a loaf of bread beneath the bough,
A flask of wine, a book of verse, and thou
Beside me singing in the Wilderness—
And Wilderness is Paradise enow."

Jewish Chronicle.] [London

JUSTICE. "What! Beilis still in prison! Is it not time you let *me* help you with this matter?"

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL. "Madame, this is not a matter for you."

[Beilis, accused of the murder of the boy Yuschnisky, is still in a Russian prison without trial.]

Mucha.] [Warsaw.

The Balkan Play.

Germany prompting Count Berchthold, the Austrian Foreign Minister.

Ridendo.] [Turin.

Operetta or Tragedy?

The Balkan Monarchs on the Stage.

[Count Berchthold's proposals for reform in Turkey have aroused much more interest on the Continent than in this country. In many countries it is thought that he is only the mouthpiece of Germany, and that the Balkan Powers are to be so many catspaws for Berlin. The cartoonists very properly seized upon the idea, in the Balkan situation, that Bulgaria was the moving factor, and that upon the decision of King Ferdinand the question of peace or war would be decided. As usual, the caricaturists have emphasized the nose of the Bulgarian ruler, which is appropriate seeing that he is now poking it into Turkish affairs.]

Mucha.] [Warsaw.

Tsar Ferdinand of Bulgaria putting his nose into Turkish affairs.

Nebelspalter.] [Zurich.

The Warlike Bulgarian.

THE TURK. "Let the little man amuse himself, he will do no harm."

Courtesy of Pearson's Magazine.]

The Mangling of the Middle Class.

The middle class is being crushed out of existence between the wealthy and the working classes. The really rich man does not feel direct taxation, and the workman does not pay it.

Sunday Post.] [Johannesburg

The Rivals, Australia v. South Africa.

DREARY DICK: "Yus, as you s'y, guvnor, things mayn't be any too bright with me, but strike me pink if I'll ever hadvertise—I calls it regular hunperfeshonal."

[Sir Geo. Reid, Australian High Commissioner, is advertising Australia largely in London, and encouraging immigration. Sir Richard Solomon, the S. African Commissioner, contenting himself with playing a more or less ornamental part.]

Daily Herald.] [London.

THE FATHER OF THE INSURANCE ACT: "Yes, my dear Sazonoff, the enslavement of a people need seldom be the bloody and unpopular business you make it. With a little tact such things can always be converted into quite humanitarian triumphs!"

[The Liberal Press seizes the occasion of M. Sazonoff's visit to comment on the repugnance to the Liberal conscience of Russia's method. The Labour paper, *The Daily Herald*, has secured a cartoonist whose work is most commendable, and we have pleasure in reproducing two of his cartoons here.]

Daily Herald.] [London.

["The attitude of certain Labour Members towards the Labour rank and file has undergone a marked change since a grateful Liberal Government elevated them to the affluence of £400 per annum."]

MISS LIBERAL PARTY: "That rough person seems to think he knows you."

LABOUR STATESMAN: "Oh, no doubt, m'lady. Before one was a member of the governing classes one could know all sorts of queer people, but now, as you know, m'lady, one has to be careful."

Punch.] [Melbourne.

The Undesirable Immigrant.

The American Meat Trust is said to have obtained a footing on Australian shores.

Journal.] [Minneapolis.

Uncle Sam and Arbitration over the Panama Question.

What else can he say but delighted!

[The unanimous international protest against the action of President Taft with reference to Panama and the Canal has inspired the two cartoons on this page.]

Minneapolis Journal.]

A Crop that will thresh out light.

How America looks at the debates of its elected.

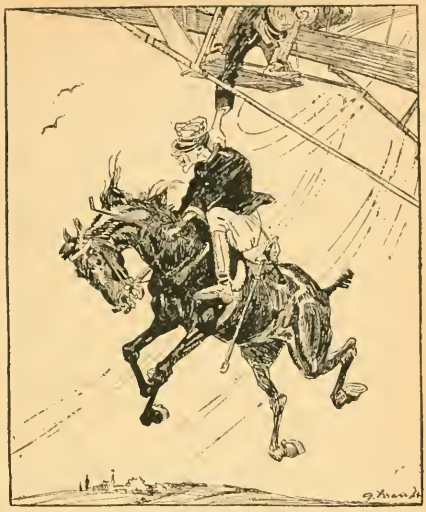
Journal.] [Minneapolis.

An Unexpected and Unwelcome Catch.

Lustige Blätter.] [Berlin.

The Dear Friends.

Every manœuvre exercise is a joy. If it succeeds, a joy for us; if it fails, a joy for the foreign guests.



Kladderadatsch.] [Berlin.

A French Manœuvre Catastrophe.

General Marion was captured with his entire staff by an airship patrol of the enemy.

Le Rire.] [Paris.

The Kaiser at the Swiss Manœuvres.

"Not bad, this landscape, but too . . . . ?"
Perfectly: not a shadow of discipline anywhere, military marching impossible, and the mountains have not formed line.

Wahre Jakob.]

1812: Vive l'Empereur!
1912: People of all lands, unite!

F

Leading Articles in the Reviews.

TURKEY AND ITALY.

AFTER THE DELIVERANCE.

THE FUTURE OF TURKEY.

In the first September number of *La Revue* General Cherif Pasha writes once more on Turkey and the future of the Ottoman Empire.

THE COMMITTEE AND THE ARMY.

The article, which is entitled "After the Deliverance," begins by explaining that the war in Tripoli has for some time been relegated to the second place in Turkey owing to the conflict between the Army and the Union and Progress Committee. The coming into power of the Committee is compared to an invasion of barbarians who have not ceased to treat the Ottoman Empire as a conquered country. The Army, profoundly indignant at the devastating tyranny of the Committee, feels it can no longer tolerate this internal enemy, which it considers more formidable than any external enemy. Destined to defend the country, the Army recognises that it must see to it that it is not destroyed in its own land. The Committee has been quite unscrupulous in the use it has made of the officers to suppress a political adversary or to intimidate the people at election times—in a word, to consolidate its own tyranny over the ruins of the *régime*. With this end in view the Committee encouraged politics in the Army, and now it is reaping what it has sown.

A CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE COMMITTEE.

For over three years the writer has been carrying on a campaign against the Committee. All along he has shown what the end of the Committee would be, but he has been treated as a prophet of evil. He has been accused of want of patriotism for saying what he thought when he was in a foreign country. But in Turkey could he have spoken out so freely? A shot from a revolver would probably soon have put an end to anything he might have had to say displeasing to the Committee. He worked with the Committee for six months at Constantinople, and soon discovered they were merely continuing the *régime* of Abdul Hamid. "Either you change your line of action or I resign," said Cherif Pasha to the Committee. In his letter of resignation he specified certain conditions the acceptance of which alone would make him change his mind:—

The Committee was to renounce its occult character and to give up mixing itself in the affairs of State.

It was to forbid the Army to concern itself with politics.

Elections were to take place legally and with absolute freedom.

The Committee was to abandon the project of Turkeyfying the country

ABOVE REPROACH.

The writer proceeds to tell of the grotesque ceremony of initiation into the Committee, of the secret sittings and the exclusion of the Press at the general congresses at Salonica, and of the hostile journalists who were assassinated, and asks who gave the orders for assassination and who were the instruments of the crimes? With regard to interference in State affairs, the Committee professes to be above reproach; but we are informed that it caused the deputies to be nominated from its own party, and that it has agents everywhere, even at the Court. As to permitting the Army to concern itself with politics, the writer says the Committee is absolutely incapable of sincerity, and therefore its professions of having taken action in the matter are not to be believed. At the recent elections there were all sorts of illegalities practised—fraud, violence, etc. Then the Committee had desired to shape the Empire in its own image, but the country has revolted in Arabia, Macedonia, Albania, etc. The excessive centralisation which was attempted has provoked nothing but general discontent.

PERFECT IN ORGANISATION.

Dealing with the administration of the Committee, the writer says it is no better than its policy. In the choice of officials blind submission to the most anti-patriotic orders of the Committee has been a foremost qualification. The officials were the servants of the Committee and not the servants of the country, and in their respective spheres they have provoked nothing but hatred among the different races of the Empire. Speaking of the present Cabinet, the writer points out that its greatest defect is lack of proper understanding among the members. Without cohesion in its composition it must be incoherent in its actions. Unmindful of its origin it has humiliated itself before a Chamber elected by the most unheard-of fraud and violence. The Government which ought to establish order is itself the personification of disorder, but the Committee, whose aim seems to be to spread disorder everywhere, is, notwithstanding its defeat, the only force perfectly organised. Defeated for the moment by the Military League, the Albanian rising, and the revolt of public opinion, its organisation remains intact.

FRIENDSHIP TO BE PRACTISED.

What the country needs is a Cabinet more homogeneous than that of Mukhtar Pasha. The people must feel that they are being governed

and that the Government has a programme round which they can rally. In her own interests pacific Europe should view with a kindly eye such Ministerial changes as the writer demands. In any case he will continue to fight against the Committee and the hybrid system of government which is complicating a situation already too complex. As a recognised friend of France and England, he does not hesitate to say that these Powers are still very far from doing their utmost to support the efforts of their friends. Worse, they are not even remaining neutral. The writer complains that the Postal Bureaux of these two Powers at Constantinople return his journals and pamphlets with the word "Prohibited" inscribed on them. He has no such complaint to make against the Postal Bureaux of any of the other Powers whom he has always opposed. In reference to the attitude of England in particular he cites the case of the National Bank of Turkey, which he founded under the auspices of the Foreign Office with the object of bringing England and Turkey into closer relations. The administrators of this financial institution, he says, have been selected from the most notoriously compromised chiefs of the Union and Progress Committee, and he suggests that England would be wise to abandon at once a patronage which may become compromising to her. As he has often repeated, the Franco-Russian Alliance and the Entente of England and France with the Ottoman Empire ought to be practised instead of being limited to vague and sterile formulas.

THE FAITH OF COSMOPOLITANISM.

MGR. R. HUGH BENSON writes in the *North American Review* for September on cosmopolitan Catholicism. He thus sums up his paper:—

I have attempted only to deal with facts that all men accept at the present; the fact of Cosmopolitanism and of its probable survival among us as the last and highest development of civilisation; the fact that every other stage of civilisation has demanded a religion which embodies and is thought to sanctify its spirit; and I have argued thence that the last stage of humanity's progress will presumably also look for its spiritual partner. And, finally, I have considered the fact that Catholicism, accepted as it is by sages and fools alike, having shown itself independent both of locality and time, and basing itself upon a claim, freely granted by its adherents, to be not only as large as humanity, but larger, is not only ready to accept the *rôle* of spiritual Cosmopolitanism, but has been ready from its very nature since its inauguration two thousand years ago. What an enormous instrument, too, might not this Cosmopolitanism of faith become in the cause of universal peace and in the extension of this secular unity of humanity which the Cosmopolitan desires so strongly!

ITALY AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

To the *Deutsche Revue* for September Signor Tancredi Galimberti, a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, has contributed an article on the position of Italy in the Mediterranean question.

THE NEW SITUATION.

The war with Turkey in Tripoli, he points out, has created a new situation in the Mediterranean and in it Italy is called upon to play a new *rôle*. The war has brought out another new fact. England has, so to speak, withdrawn from this sea, which she has hitherto controlled. The expiring nineteenth century witnessed a State, already very strong on land, become a great Power at sea. The building of the German fleet, which is ever assuming larger proportions, has transferred the British naval problem from the Mediterranean to the North Sea. Meanwhile the French Naval Minister has advised France to increase her navy, so that it shall equal the combined fleets of Austria and Italy.

ITALY AND FRANCE.

Italy cannot remain isolated and independent in the Mediterranean, but she must remember that in her position the land problem is the more important. Austria and Germany are not represented in the Mediterranean and England is of opinion that so far as her interests are concerned, this sea occupies the second place. Consequently Italy sees herself flanked on one side by France and on the other by a new French Colonial Empire in Africa, which from Biserta, a naval harbour of the first rank, menaces her as Carthage once menaced Rome.

France, separated from her African Empire by the Mediterranean, requires a strong navy to enable her to transport without hindrance troops to and from Africa and a defensive strong enough to enable her to hold her own against the combined fleets of Austria and Italy. Her aim in the Mediterranean is unrestricted control, for she seems to realise that no Power can be strong without the command of the sea. Italy more than ever is conscious of her duty to her navy, which has distinguished itself in the war. The occupation of Syrt will of necessity lead to an increase and the doubling in size of the French fleet will make it all the more desirable.

There is one more question. How will France be able to man her new fleet? With only 400,000 male births a year, against 1,200,000 in Germany and 580,000 in Italy, the problem is a serious one.

F.J

POTENTATES AND PEOPLES.

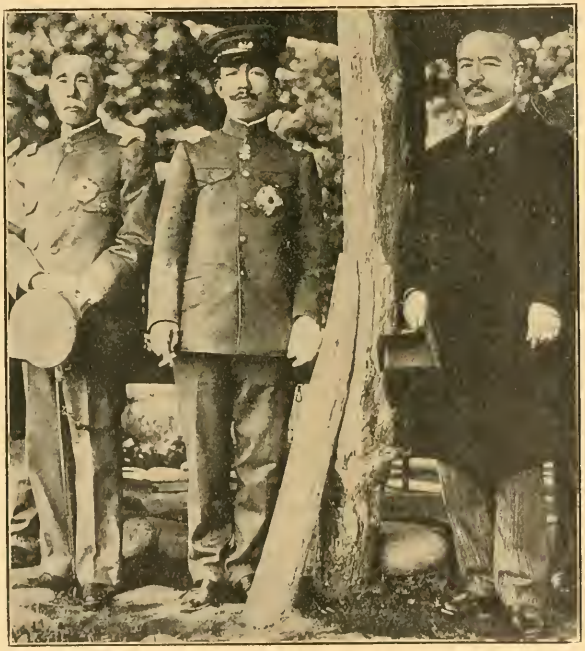
THE EMPEROR MUTSUHITO.

THE September number of the *Japan Magazine* gives us several interesting articles on the late Emperor Mutsuhito.

SECOND FOUNDER OF THE EMPIRE.

By the death of Mutsuhito, the 122nd Emperor of Japan, not only has the world lost one of the greatest monarchs of the modern world, but Japan has lost one of the most illustrious that ever graced the throne: so writes Dr. J. Ingram Bryan. It is safe to say, he adds, that no Sovereign has laid down the sceptre amid a grief so universal and profound. More than any other, the late Emperor was the living sign and symbol of the achievements of Japan during the last half century, and he will ever be looked upon as the second founder of the Empire. Compared with the past, Japan under his rule is as the light compared with the dawn. When he ascended the throne in 1867, a youth of sixteen, the country was in the throes of rebirth from expiring feudalism to the life of a modern State. Under his enlightened rule the shackles of feudalism were shaken off and the people became free, and the thirty millions of ignorant and unhappy subjects have become a population of over sixty millions, and the country is ranked amongst the Great Powers of the world. Well, indeed, did he live the spirit of one of his poems:—

Whether it rain or shine,
I have one only care:
The burden of this heart of mine
Is how my people fare!



The new Emperor of Japan.
Field-Marshal Yamagata. Prince Katsura.

DAILY LIFE OF THE EMPEROR.

Another article tells us something about the daily life of the Emperor. Unlike European monarchs, the Imperial person in Japan is accorded a sanctity too profound for public gaze and gossip. It is therefore all the more interesting now to get a glimpse of the private life of the Emperor. One of the most remarkable of his characteristics was his extraordinary industry. Not only did he take a great interest in the affairs of State, but also in the smaller details of personal life. Practically, he never took a holiday. Duty being his first consideration he naturally found enough of it to occupy most of his time. Every morning he rose at six. After performing his ablutions he rested awhile, and then took breakfast at seven. Later the doctor arrived, and having satisfied himself about the health of his august patient, the Emperor would don his official uniform, usually that of a Generalissimo of the Imperial Guards. From ten till noon he was to be found in the Imperial study, then he retired for luncheon, after which he enjoyed a *siesta* till two o'clock. From two to half-past

five or six he was again busy in his office. Shortly after six he dined with the Empress, and the evening was spent with her and members of the Court, discussing literature, especially poetry. At nine the physician again appeared to look after the Emperor's health, and at half-past ten or eleven the Emperor retired for the night.

DRESS AND DIET.

When the Emperor rose he at once exchanged his night garments for a dressing-gown of pure white silk. He had certain fastidious notions about dress. For instance, he never wore his sleeping garments more than once. Every morning they were passed on to some member or other of the nobility, and were treasured by them as heirlooms. A similar custom was observed in regard to all underwear. Having been worn once, it was invariably given away. For dinner he assumed a frock coat and Occidental dress. During the autumn manœuvres of the navy he wore naval uniform. Twice every year he appeared in the dress of old Japan, on New Year's Day and on January 3rd, when he entered the Imperial shrine to worship before the spirits of the four corners of the universe—in other words, the universal God. All the various garments and uniforms were made by expert tailors within the precincts of the palace, and while on duty the tailors were allowed to wear nothing but white.

The Emperor's diet, we are told, was of the simplest. For breakfast there would be two kinds of soup and three dishes, usually of fish. For other meals he took foreign or Japanese food, but preferred the latter. Bananas were in great request, and were always on hand. Peaches also were in favour. In former times the Emperor liked a glass of sakê with his food, but in more recent years he preferred the best foreign wines. Every meal prepared by the Imperial cook has to be brought before the doctors and finally sampled and tasted by officials appointed for the purpose. The Emperor's dining-table is of plain white wood. The chop-sticks are made in a little village near Tokyo, and fifty pairs have to be sent to the palace every day.

RECREATIONS.

As to exercise, the Emperor had given up riding latterly, and preferred to walk in the palace gardens. He was an adept at archery, and practised it indoors in wet weather. He had a great fondness for a good blade, and his collection of fine swords numbers about 300, most of which have been presented to him. The practice of wood-carving was a favourite hobby, and he collected tiny clocks. He looked upon the writing of poetry as serious work, and the writer considers that he was a poet of the highest genius.

TOURNAMENTS OF SONG.

A special article by Dr. J. Ingram Bryan deals with the Emperor's poetry. To be able to write verses is an essential accomplishment of a Japanese gentleman. Under the auspices of the Imperial House a Bureau of Poetry has been established, with the Poet-Laureate as president. On certain occasions the Emperor was in the habit of announcing a theme, and the lovers of the muse were expected to take it up and send in their inspirations to the Bureau. At the New Year the names of the most worthy of mention were made known, and a few of the best poems were read in presence of the Imperial family. It is said that in one year as many as 25,000 poems would be received. The Emperor himself took part in the contests, and the writer has translated a good many of the Emperor's poems for his article. Many relate to the New Year.

THE EMPEROR AS A POET.

Nature enters largely into Japanese poetry, and many of the Imperial poems are based on it. But some of the Emperor's poems cover a wider range. The following ode on the Sword of Nippon is among his patriotic utterances :—

Hail, forged sword of ancient glory,
Untarnished through ancestral ages!
Still brighter make its world-wide story,
Knights of Nippon, when war rages!

Prayer for heaven's blessing before the shrine is the theme of another verse, regarded as the Emperor's masterpiece. It runs :—

That Our people safe may be,
And Our reign Thy guidance see,
Is the prayer we raise to Thee
O Almighty God of Isè!

He expresses his solicitude for high and low, reminding those in high places how much the welfare of the nation depends on their attitude to life in the following :—

The high and low, rich and poor,
Each in befitting station,
Shall strive to be a duty-doer :
So lives the world—and nation!

Again he writes :—

O my people, countless in number!
O millions alive and myriads in slumber!
Bend as one heart, your country to cherish,
And never, methinks, shall fair Nippon perish!

A PURE ASIATIC.

Writing in the mid-September number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on the reign of the late Emperor, the Marquis de la Mazelière remarks that while the Emperor introduced European civilisation into Japan, he himself remained purely Japanese. Circumstances forced on him the civilisation of the West.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PUZZLE.

THE editor of the *North American Review* in his September issue describes the extraordinary possibilities bound up in the current Presidential election. He cites the Constitution to show that if none of the Presidential candidates receive a majority of the whole number of electors in the Electoral College, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose the President by ballot, but the representative from each State shall have only one vote.

POSSIBLE DEADLOCK NO. 1.

As the House is now divided politically, there would be 22 votes for Wilson, the Democratic candidate; 22 votes between Taft and Roosevelt; with 4 States evenly divided. Wilson would

Mr. Woodrow Wilson.

have to gain three States in order to obtain the requisite 25, which the writer describes as a practical impossibility. The House would then be unable to elect a President. If, therefore, the House of Representatives fails to elect a President, the Vice-President becomes President.

POSSIBLE DEADLOCK NO. 2.

But the same trouble occurs with regard to the Vice-President. If no Vice-Presidential candidate obtains a majority of the electors in the Electoral College, then the Senate must select from the two highest numbers on the list a Vice-President. The Senate being Republican, would elect Sherman, Taft's nominated Vice-President. But if Roosevelt induced four out of the so-called insurgent Senators, with two new Senators from Colorado and Illinois, to abstain from voting, the Senate would be unable to elect the Vice-President. Then, according to the Law of Succession, in the absence of a President and Vice-President, "the Secretary of State shall act as President until a President is elected."

KNOX POSSIBLY ACTING PRESIDENT.

In the event, then, of the House of Representatives failing to elect a President, and of the Senate failing to elect a Vice-President, President Taft's fixed term of office would expire at midnight on March 3rd, and the Secretary of State, Mr. Knox, whose official life is indeterminate, would become Acting President. Mr. Knox would be obliged to convene Congress in extraordinary session on the 24th of March, and Congress would determine the time of choosing the electors, certainly not later than November of the forthcoming year. In this manner Mr. Roosevelt and his new party would have a second opportunity to win the Presidency within a twelvemonth.

THE PROBABLE VICTOR.

The editor reckons that if the various States voted for President this year as they voted in 1910 for the House of Representatives, the figures would be:—Wilson 290, Taft 156, Roosevelt 63, divided 22. Necessary to a choice, 266. He says "the wildest imaginings cannot accord Roosevelt a majority." Taft cannot win: the probabilities are that Wilson will. The two pivotal States are New York and Illinois. He sums up:—

Wilson will probably be elected. If he carries New York he cannot be beaten.
Neither Taft nor Roosevelt can win.
A vote for Taft is a vote for Sherman.
A vote for Roosevelt is a vote for Sherman.
A vote for Wilson is a vote for Wilson.

THE GERMAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

IN connection with the Social Democratic Congress, held in September at Chemnitz, "the Saxon Manchester," the *Sozialistische Monatshefte* of September 12th has issued a special double number. It contains a collection of very solid-looking articles by well-known writers relating to the position and the programme of the Social Democratic party; two articles deal with Imperialism and the German Colonies, and one only refers to the women's movement—namely, that on Calling and Marriage, by Dr. Hope Bridges Adams Lehmann.

In the introductory article, Herr Gustav Noske speaks with satisfaction of the annual report prepared by the leaders of the party. At the last election 4¼ million votes were cast for the party. The total membership of organised

Socialists of the district associations numbered on June 30th last 970,112, of whom 130,371 were women. More striking still is the success of the party press, but the women's movement in the party, notwithstanding brilliant progress, is still in its infancy, so to speak. From 37 the number of Socialist Deputies in German State

The Kaiser and the Swiss President, at the Swiss Manœuvres.

Parliaments rose during the year to 245. Only the other day the Principality of Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt elected through its Diet a Socialist President, Herr Winter. The last General Election raised the number of Socialist members in the Reichstag to 110. For the Election the party was able to spend over a million marks (£50,000).

THE KAISER.

THE *Chautauquan* for September contains a sketch of William II. by Arthur E. Bestor. He says :—

The most striking figure in the modern political world is William II. with his frank self-assurance, his strenuous energy, his political genius, his indomitable will, one of that great family of rulers who have made Prussia the strongest Power on the continent of Europe, and have now made Germany one of the great nations of the world. He is commander-in-chief, and he has used every means to bind the army to himself. It is said that he knows personally one-half of the 25,000 military officers. No one has a greater knowledge of the German navy, indeed of the navies of the world. But, after all, the real source of his strength is to be found in the belief which the people have in him. Personally he is the embodiment of all the driving forces of German life to-day. He fires the imagination, he sounds the keynote for advance along all lines. It is this ability to make himself the leader of the German nation that enables him to impose his will upon the Empire. He is one of the most versatile of men. It is true that the Emperor has been accused of being a kingly dabbler in everything and master in nothing. Bismarck characterised the Emperor in this language in 1891: "I pity the young man; he is like a young fox-hound that barks at everything, that touches everything, and that ends by causing complete disorder in the room in which he is, no matter how large it may be." Nothing is too large for his investigation, nothing too small for his attention. Every scientific discovery, every new invention, every change in educational theory, every new development in art or literature receives his attention. He is everywhere seeking new ways of doing things which may become useful for the development of German influence or culture. The Emperor has been described in many different ways, but the characterisation of the late William T. Stead, himself one of the world's great journalists, is unique and interesting. He calls the Kaiser a "latter-day journalist born to the purple." He certainly has the journalistic craving for novelty and picturesqueness; he likes to be continually before the public; he has the ability to say striking things.

The writer describes William II. as distinctly a modern man, who makes use of all the machinery of modern civilisation. But with all his modern ideas the Emperor is more than any other man of his time a mediævalist in his ideas of the kingship. One would have to go back to Charles I. of England to find a man who believed so strongly in the divine right of kings. On the naval question the writer observes :—

It is perfectly evident that the only Power against which the new navy is likely to be used is Great Britain. To this danger Englishmen have recently become thoroughly aroused, for it is not merely that England would lose prestige in an unsuccessful naval war, but that her whole Imperial policy, and even her very existence, is dependent upon her mastery of the sea. It is surprising how many men in Europe testify to their belief that war between the two countries is inevitable and near at hand. The subject is discussed not with bitterness, but with a sort of finality which is far more significant.

EDWARD VII.—CITIZEN AND KING.

THE *Fortnightly Review* gives the place of honour to an unusually interesting article by Mr. Edward Legge—"King Edward VII.: His Character and Personality." There are many penalties attached to the crown and one must always be prepared for mystery and misunderstanding—King Edward was fortunate in that he never encouraged the first and gave little room for the latter.

"HE WAS A GREAT KING."

The Times aptly epitomised the truth when it said "He was a great King, one of the greatest in history." No monarch in England had ever so approached to the real affections of the common people, and there remains an abiding regard for one who never shirked the heavy load of his responsibilities.

Called to his high office at a time of life when most men's reputations have been made or marred beyond power to redeem, it is a strong testimony to the late King that he possessed the power of continuous development. As Mr. Legge says:—

It is curious, but nevertheless it is the fact, that he entered upon his Sovereignty a wholly misunderstood man. Those who had had the best opportunities of appraising his latent qualities were mistaken in the estimate they formed of him. They thought not only that he had come into his heritage too late in life, but that he was not endowed with exceptional talents—rather the contrary. From the beginning of his reign he began to disprove the erroneous anticipations which had been formed of his powers, and to evidence his ability to rule an Empire which had been gradually expanding.

"AN AMBASSADOR OF GENIUS."

The King's interest in and knowledge of foreign affairs is universally admitted, and Mr. Legge gives, for the first time, Edward's reply to the suggestion that he should recognise King Peter of Servia. The statement was made at a private interview granted to two Ambassadors:—

"I regret very much indeed that I cannot comply with your suggestions. The assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga on the 2nd of June, 1903, was so terrible that it made a deep impression on public opinion in England. Public opinion has not yet recovered from the shock, and would certainly not approve of the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Servia, and you know well that I and my Government must take into account the public opinion of our country. And besides this reason I have another, so to say, a personal reason. *Mon métier à moi est d'être Roi.* King Alexander was also, by his *métier*, '*un Roi.*' As you see, we belonged to the same guild as labourers or professional men. I cannot be indifferent to the assassination of a member of my profession, or, if you like, a member of my guild. We should be obliged to shut up our businesses if we, the Kings, considered the assassination of Kings as of no consequence at all. I regret, but you see that I cannot do what you wish me to do."

Very characteristic, very much to the point, and quite unanswerable.

THE KING AS "COMMERCIAL."

The catholic nature of the King's sympathy was shown by his untiring efforts in support of charity, education, and social reform, and in private life those privileged to know recognised an individual of more than ordinary capacity. Mr. Legge pens a graceful and lifelike miniature:—

Did space allow, I could cite other examples of the King's adroitness in the field of diplomacy, and of his intimate acquaintance with international affairs, in the control of which, as I have shown, he was something more than the automaton which it has been hinted he was.

King Edward's personality was a most fascinating one for those who were enabled to study it closely. Just as, in his kingly capacity, there was no standard of comparison by which to judge him, so, as a mere mortal, he differed in all respects from other men. The blue eyes, which could be caressing, or, though very seldom, aggressive; the ruddy cheeks, the trim Henri Quatre beard, the attitude—these were all his own, and made him an object of attraction wherever he chanced to be. . . . He was first and foremost a business man. This "fine gentleman" . . . became on his accession to the Throne a Royal merchant, acting as his own commercial traveller, and "booking orders" right and left on his journeys.

SIR SIDNEY LEE'S MEMOIR.

It is somewhat of a pity that Mr. Legge should have felt constrained to cross swords with the character sketch of the *Dictionary of National Biography*, for doubtless the editor thought it due to the public that even royalty should be reduced to a common denominator. This the Biography undoubtedly does, but omits that appreciation of many traits which gives the late King so peculiar a value, and thus manages by the barest statement of truth to create a false impression of a more than noteworthy man.

THE KING'S APOTHEOSIS.

Mr. Legge may safely leave the Memoir to the curious student and may be congratulated on his restraint. He concludes:—

Edward VII. has been glorified, deified by the grateful, sympathetic, and admiring allied nation. His apotheosis came on the 13th of April, amidst the booming of warships' cannon, the flashing of swords, the strains of jubilant music, the fluttering of the friendly flags, and the frenzied hurrahs of the populace on the Mediterranean shore when the veil was drawn, and the Great Figure, "in his habit as he lived," was revealed. He left us only two years and some months ago—but already, in Voltaire's phrase, "On est assez cruel pour persécuter sa mémoire!"

In a democratic age when the monarchy must stand the severest test of public criticism it is no small thing to have rehabilitated an office which in his own youth was nearer to its decline than when he bequeathed its enhanced tradition to his successor.

THE BREAD CRISIS IN FRANCE.

THE September number of *Lectures pour Tous* publishes an article on the problem of Dear Bread in France.

THE CAUSES.

While Germany has been suffering from a meat crisis France has been experiencing a wheat crisis. The French, we are told, eat enormous quantities of bread. No other people, except perhaps the Canadians, consume so much. In the past century there were several years in France resembling those symbolised by the ill-favoured and lean kine of Pharaoh's dream. In 1817, 1847, 1856, and in 1862 there was famine with disorder more or less severe, and in 1868 famine was sore in the land in Algeria. The amount of wheat which France produces varies a good deal, even when the area under wheat cultivation is the same. In 1904, for instance, the yield was 87,400,000 quintals; in 1907 it reached 108,200,000 over the same area. A metric quintal is said to represent 100 kilos., or over 2 cwt. In the present year the wheat crisis is due to various causes. The harvest of 1911 was not a very bad one (87,000,000 quintals), but the crop was still insufficient for France's consumption.

This insufficiency of wheat grown in France, together with the high price paid for foreign wheat, is given as the chief reason of the recent crisis. One cause of the high price which had to be paid for the wheat imported was a strike in December last on the Argentine railways. This affected the French market, for France had to get her supply elsewhere than from Argentina. The closing of the Dardanelles also deprived France for some time of her supply from Russia.

THE REMEDY.

What is the remedy for such a crisis as that which France has recently passed through? Why cannot more foreign wheat be diverted to the French market? Why must France pay more for it than London pays? The reply is Protection, which France clings to. For the protection of French agriculture a duty of 7 fr. per quintal is levied on all imported wheat. The suppression or the temporary suspension of this duty was demanded and refused. In 1898 such a suspension was granted for three months, and the consequences are stated to have been disastrous. During the three years which followed not only did the price of bread not go down, but the growers were obliged to sell their wheat at prices which could not be remunerative. The Government is therefore opposed to suspension or reduction of the duty on foreign wheat as a remedy for the crisis. Suppression of the duty, it is argued, is neither a remedy nor a palliative. It is hoped that in a very few years France will be able to grow all the wheat she requires. In less than a century the production has nearly doubled, though the area of land cultivated has not been increased in like proportion. The increased production per hectar is remarkable, and is due to improvements in the method of cultivation. Naturally the crops vary in different regions. At the present moment France grows annually 214 kilos per inhabitant, while the consumption per head is 240 kilos. England produces only 35 kilos per head, and has to buy 57,000,000 quintals per annum, or 16,000 tons a day, of wheat from abroad, which explains why she must attach so much importance, not only to her navy, but to her position as mistress of the seas. France is a long way off such a position as this, but all the same, she must endeavour to meet her own requirements in the matter of wheat. For her supplementary supply she now draws largely on her North African colonies.

WHO ARE THE JAPANESE?

MR. ARTHUR MAY KNAPP asks the question and proceeds to adumbrate an answer in the *Atlantic Monthly*. The writer suggests that:—

> Japan has so far merely won her place among the great Powers of the world. Not yet by any means has she surmounted the bar of racial prejudice and thus entered the charmed circle of Western society, to which birth and breeding are the only talismans securing admission. On the score of breeding, indeed, there ought to be no question whatever as to the qualifications of the nation whose age-long training in the courtesies of life has given her preëminence in the practice of what we concede to be the finest flower of civilisation. There remains, therefore, only the question of birth to consider.

Mr. Knapp satisfies himself that the Japanese originated in Western Asia, migrating during the course of centuries eastward through Mongolia, finally making a permanent settlement in the islands of the rising sun. The article contains an interesting comparison between the culture of the Greeks and Japanese, which are both pervaded by like sentiment, and even as Greece represents the highest phase of Western civilisation, so in Japan,

> undisturbed by the dynastic struggles and barbarian incursions which swept away the old-time civilisation of the Orient, the Island Nation became the real repository of ancient Asiatic thought and culture.

MRS. E. LYTTELTON, among the stories of Irish servants she recounts in the October *Nineteenth Century*, tells of a little maid who appeared after breakfast with the startling question: "Will I sthrip, ma'am?" (Anglicé, "Shall I clear away?")

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

SIR EDWARD COOK ON THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

IN the *Contemporary Review* Sir Edward Cook writes on the political prospect, which he declares to be unprecedented. The fact that the House of Commons has four first-class Bills before it, which at first sight seems extraordinary, is, he points out, due to the Parliament Act and the large powers of obstruction left to an unreformed House of Lords. The Government can only make sure of these measures by carrying them now, and by securing unswerving support for each of their Bills and for themselves.

BY-ELECTIONS.

The by-elections show, in his judgment, that "clearly the Opposition is on the upgrade, and the Ministerialists are on the downgrade." A majority of votes may have been cast in the three-cornered elections for the Government's chief items of policy, but the three-cornered fights show that there, at any rate, centrifugal forces are stronger than centripetal. In the House of Commons there is a "tired feeling," but on important divisions the Government has maintained great majorities. The lack of concentration on one measure may tell against the Government, but, on the other hand, it deprives the Opposition of some critical force.

FEELING IN THE COUNTRY.

Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment, and franchise reform excite neither the old enthusiasm nor the old animosities. They are taken almost for granted. On the Insurance Act Sir Edward thinks that time is on the side of the Government, when the benefits come home, and because of the power of the accomplished fact. Sir Edward suggests that Mr. Churchill's utterances may mean that the Opposition might consent to Home Rule if N.-E. Ulster were allowed to remain united to Great Britain or granted a separate national constitution. Sir Edward thinks that settlement by consent is conceivable but improbable. He concludes by insisting that the present situation requires great cohesion and solidarity among all those forces which claim to be progressive.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE OPPOSITION.

While not blinking the difficulties and dangers on the Liberal side, he points out that the difficulties on the side of the Opposition are great also. The party of order is found advocating red ruin and the breaking up of laws. It is embarrassed by the Tariff Reform which involves food taxes. It is still in search of a policy, while the Government hold their field:—

Flightiness and an impracticable temper may destroy the Liberal Government. The exercise of commonsense and concentration upon practical purposes will keep it in being until its commission is exhausted.

POVERTY-STRICKEN ULSTER!

MR. T. GALLOWAY RIGG is out to break heads in the *Westminster Review*, and is moved to scorn at the suggestion that Ulster is the home of prosperity:—

When in press and on platform all over the country, the assertion is vehemently repeated that Ulster is the only prosperous portion of Ireland; that it is the only manufacturing and industrial district; that in Ireland, outside its borders, the whole country is inactive, decaying, and poverty stricken; and that to establish a Parliament in Dublin would be to hand over the enterprising, manufacturing, prosperous, and progressive North, to the incapacity, or worse, of the decaying South and West, it is necessary not once, but many times, to place on record the same facts; to show from Parliamentary papers and Government returns that the least Irish and least Catholic, and most Conservative part of Ireland—the self-styled Imperial Province—is *not* the richest portion, either actually or in proportion to population; and that instead of being a manufacturing province, dotted all over with mills and factories, it is to a greater extent agriculturist than Leinster, and to nearly the same extent as Munster, but unlike Leinster, containing an immense acreage of waste land, as well as land so hopelessly poor and sterile as to be well-nigh incapable of affording subsistence in return for the severest labour.

This is good, straightforward slogging, and Mr. Rigg then proceeds to quote the figures of Income-tax assessment in order to justify his indignation at the temerity of platform orators who by vain repetition have created the universal impression that Ulster is a model province compared to which the rest of Ireland is a bankrupt estate. Mr. Rigg says:—

So far from enabling Ireland to make a better appearance in comparison with any part of Great Britain, it is a positive drag upon it. Ireland, as compared with England or Scotland, may be poor enough, *but it is poorer when including Ulster.*

As for the much vaunted Belfast, Mr. Rigg is at pains to show that it is entirely over-rated, and indignantly asks:—

But where is Belfast, that city of preternatural energy, industry, activity, and intelligence—where is it? Alas, for its frothy citizens, and for those who, knowing little or nothing about it, admire it, its position has to be looked for, not at the top of the list with Dublin, but at the foot of it with Cork! Of the twenty-one leading cities in the United Kingdom, not one of them has so low an income-tax assessment in proportion to population. That of London is three times as much, those of the next four cities double as much; even Cork has £11 6s. to its £10 12s. Belfast, instead of being amongst the wealthiest of our great cities, as so many public writers and orators would fain have us believe, is the poorest of them all.

"THE PLUMS FOR OUR FRIENDS."

A MEMBER of Parliament, who is of the same opinion as the late John Bright, that the Public Service is a gigantic system of outdoor relief for the sons of the aristocracy, tells in *London* how the best Civil Service posts are filled. Open competition is a mere farce. Between 1906 and 1910 there were 473 candidates successful in the Class 1 examination, and of these 247 had come from Oxford and 142 from Cambridge. The scheme of examination for the Class 1 has been deliberately framed so as to give an advantage to the candidate from Oxford or Cambridge. Instances are as common as leaves in autumn of men in this select class jumping £300 to £500 a year at one step after a few years' service. A young man with three years' service, then receiving a salary of £260, was recently transferred to another office, to a post just made, at £500 a year. Immediately after he married the daughter of a highly placed public official. A few other instances may be given to show the way in which fortune favours these young men who enter the Civil Service with the advantage of belonging to the exclusive set. The Treasury is a small department. Out of twenty-six Higher Division clerks serving in that office, no fewer than fifteen have, within the last eight years, had special promotion, and in every case the promotion sent up the salary at one step by about £400 a year. One of these, by no means an exceptional case, is that of a young man of invariably immaculate attire, with the most perfect Oxford manner and indispensable monocle, who entered the service about thirteen years ago. Commencing at £200 a year, in six years he had reached £320. He was then promoted to a post carrying a salary of £700 rising to £900. Later he was advanced to another post, and his present salary is £1,150. The office of private secretary is intended to serve a double purpose. It provides an excuse for giving a few hundreds, or it may be only a modest hundred or so, to some junior Higher Division clerk, and it is a stepping-stone to a rapid promotion to some higher well-paid post. The Prime Minister has one private secretary at £500, one at £300, and one at £100; the Chancellor of the Exchequer has one at £300, one at £200, one at £100; the Financial Secretary one at £150; the Parliamentary Secretary one at £300, and one at £100; the Permanent Secretary one at £150. These posts are usually held by Higher Division clerks, who are paid their usual salaries, and receive these allowances in addition, though they are taken away from their ordinary duties to serve as private secretaries. A short term as a private secretary is usually rewarded by promotion to a very valuable post. One of the present Chancellor's private secretaries was appointed from that position to a post in India at £5,000 a year, an increase of over 500 per cent. in his wages. The present Permanent Secretary of a Government Department was private secretary to a former President of the Board of Trade, and from this post he was appointed to the position he holds to-day, the salary of which is £1,500 a year. Last month the present President of this Board (Mr. Runciman) announced that he intended to promote the clerk who was acting as his private secretary to the post of Assistant Secretary to the Board, a position carrying a salary of £800, rising to £1,000. A former Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue had as private secretary a young clerk whom he made a Principal Clerk, with only about five years' service. When this Chairman was appointed High Commissioner of South Africa, he made the young man Treasurer of the Province at a salary of £2,000. This young man had been at Balliol College, which was the college of his patron.

After retailing numerous other instances of favouritism, the author of this paper remarks that there is supposed to be a chance for the promotion of the Second Division clerk to the Higher Division, but in practice this chance is very remote. There are over 3,000 Second Division clerks serving in Government offices, and in the last eighteen years there have been seventy-three promotions, and these have been confined to a small number of offices. Good care is taken that the pickings at the top are preserved for the superior caste.

AMERICAN COMMENT ON LLOYD GEORGEISM.

IN the *North American Review* Mr. Charles Johnston tries to scare the American farmer with the awful results that would follow from the adoption of Socialism. He goes on :—

> The mention of England brings me inevitably to the plans of Mr. Lloyd George, which have already made such revolutionary progress there. It is not my purpose here to discuss whether these reforms do more good or harm. But I wish to point out, what is more to the purpose in the present discussion, that they are extremely costly. Note the impaired credit of England, as evidenced by the relentless fall of Consolidated Government Stock, the so-called Consols. Far above par before the South African War; now down in the seventies, and still falling. Note also the increasing difficulty of the struggle to keep up the battleship strength of the nation, in the face of Germany's naval programme. These are signs of the times, that all may read.
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> That Socialistic plans like those of Mr. Lloyd George must of necessity be costly, in the long run ruinously costly, is almost a logical necessity.

AN INDIAN ON TRUE IMPERIALISM.

IN the *Rajput Herald* for August Thakur Shri Jessrajsinghji Seesodia, writing on "India's Place in the British Empire," states what he conceives to be the only right conception of the British Empire :—

While speaking of or referring to the British Empire, we invariably mean the collective group, and not the individual part. By this you attach to every part its proper significance by naturally making it impossible for the whole to live as it is without the part—whether big or small. This is the fundamental creed in Imperial politics which gives Imperialism an additional force and vigour which can never be found in any other. By estimating a tiny land in the remotest corner of the earth as of particular value, you not only dignify that portion of land, but make its inhabitants glow with fervour. Whether co-partnership should be the keynote of the Empire, or a state of inter-dependency must form the basis of Imperial conception, they are mere details of a formula, and not the formula itself. To the parts of the Empire it is unimportant whether they form an equivalent part or otherwise, but it is important that they must form parts of the whole. It is unimportant whether you give them Home Rule or not, but it is important that you must honestly endeavour to devote the same attention and energy for the development and progress of one part as you would to any other. Imperial treatment must be the one characteristic feature of Imperial administration. It is the function of a developed State to develop other States that lag behind it in improvement, not only in the interest of the unimproved, but in its own interest. When one State sets upon this function, as it should, and annexes and conquers territories in execution of this task, that State alone deserves the name of an Imperial State.

BLUNDERS OF THE EAST.

IN the *Rajput Herald* for August "Asiaticus" finds the origin of the Asiatic revival not in the influence of the West but in its own immanent development :—

In Asia the chief generating influence that was the leaven of progress came from within the continent, and not from without. Centuries and ages of meditation and thought, years of hard and arduous struggle, have produced a dynamic force which in its ultimate fury emitted its volcanic power on the continent at large. This force, this dynamo, and this volcano is the awakening of the consciousness of the Asiatic.

The writer urges that the over-enthusiastic regenerators of modern Asia do not recognise that Asia moves only on account of the awakening of the average Asiatic. This oversight was the cause of the calamitous failure in Persia :—

The failure not only plunged the whole country into disaster, but also made even the remote conception of Persian revival an utter impossibility. Those who started the revolution, those who engineered it, are mighty intellects and really great men who can proudly take their places with their Western comrades. They were clever, sincere, intellectual, and, above all, highly patriotic men imbued with zeal and ardour of the highest order, and determined at all hazards to change the destiny of their land of birth. They were deeply moved by the suffering and sorrow of their countrymen.

But they did not realise that they were called on to regenerate the land by the awakened consciousness of the average Persian. They considered the people of Persia to be quite below their own level. This tragic failure of the Persian revolution is a great setback to similar movements in Asia. What was lacking was the awakening of the Persian consciousness. It had not behind it the moral acquiescence of every individual on whom it acts. This is the initial blunder which the leaders of new movements in Asia often commit. The writer might have added : and not in Asia alone.

PLEA FOR FIRE INQUESTS.

MR. HENRY W. CARTER contributes to the *Empire Review* a plea for compulsory fire inquests. The City of London has had compulsory fire inquests since 1888, with a notable diminution in the number of fires. The total premium receipts of British insurance offices for a recent year amounted to over 25½ millions :—

If, without pretending accuracy, one assumes the total premium income represents the collections from an average rate of four shillings per cent., one arrives at the prodigious total of £12,754,301,500 as the estimated insurable value of the property dealt with annually by the fifty-six British offices. The gross amount of property insured against fire in the administrative County of London alone was, by the latest return, estimated at £1,094,927,206; the total insurance premiums amounting to £2,737,318.

One pauses to think how much this huge total would be increased if, by a moderate reduction of rates, the non-insured and partially insured were included.

The advantages from extending the principle of compulsion from the City of London to the whole country are thus enumerated :—

Let us suppose ten years have elapsed since the proposed law came into force. During that period coroners in all parts of the country would have issued records of fires, segregating risks, causes, and best means of prevention. These records would have been compared, definite conclusions arrived at, and, when necessary, enforced by legislation. It would have been proved that certain methods of manufacture in certain industries were more susceptible to sudden conflagration and consequent dangers to life and property than other methods; it would have been agreed that certain old-fashioned precautions must be abandoned; that certain modes of lighting and heating are free from the objection inevitable to others, and that electric circuit and defective arrangements can be provided against. Buildings, materials, and exits would have been improved—prudence would have been aided by experience, and inevitable carelessness and accidents guarded against, as much as possible.

I fully anticipate that long before the expiration of the ten years a system of certificates will be in vogue and granted to occupiers of premises well provided with modern precautions and appliances. Insurance companies would readily make a reduction or concession in rates to the possessors of those certificates.

THE WORLD OF WOMAN.

CLAIMS OF LABOUR AND OF WOMEN.

In the September number of the *Crusade* Mrs. Sidney Webb writes on the Autumn Campaign of the National Committee for the Prevention of Destitution. In the course of her article she has some interesting remarks on the new demands of Labour as set forth by the recent strikes—demands which she likens to the claims made by woman suffragists and by subject races.

THE NEW ISSUE.

The manual-working wage-earners, she writes, are demanding better conditions of employment and also a larger share in the control of industry and of their own working lives. The strikes of the past year resemble the tumultuous upheaval of Labour under the Owenite and Chartist leaders of the past century. Though the attempted general strikes of 1833 and 1842 failed at the time, the demands made by the workers for a ten-hours' day for factory operatives and an extended franchise had in the end to be granted. Broadly speaking, the Minority Report was a plea for National Efficiency. The new demand of Labour, however, cuts clean across the issue of National Efficiency. Mrs. Webb places it among the same range of issues as the demand for Woman Suffrage, or the claim of a subject race to Parliamentary institutions and local autonomy. In the main the new demands amount to this :—

A passionate revolt against the status of serfdom; a semi-conscious striving for the rise in personal dignity and public consideration which comes from personal independence; an insistent demand for participation in the rule which has to be exercised over the common work of production.

PARTICIPATION IN CONTROL.

But since independence and command over industry cannot, in the modern capitalist State, be exercised by each individual producer, the workers must of necessity be governed by common rules. To these common rules, by whomsoever made, all alike have to render obedience. The question therefore is how and by whom the common rules shall be made. What the wage-earners feel is that failure to participate in the making of these rules amounts to failure to be free. Mrs. Webb realises the difference of plane between the aspirations of National Efficiency and the demand for self-government. She explains how vividly this difference was brought before her and Mr. Webb in India. When they suggested further Government enterprise as a way of producing the additional income required for education, the Hindoo Nationalists objected. "We do not want to increase the functions of a Government over which we have no control," they declared. Similarly at home there is a corresponding hesitation on the part of woman suffragists to accept legislation from a Parliament elected exclusively by men. Again, the manual workers might well ask why they should be expected to facilitate the increase of power of an industrial organisation over which they have no control.

FULL CONSCIOUSNESS OF CONSENT ESSENTIAL.

Speaking of the danger of hasty legislation, Mrs. Webb notes that Compulsory Arbitration has been rejected by the Trade Union Congresses, and she thinks it was wise to do so. If such legislation should be forced through Parliament we may find that those who are primarily concerned refuse to work it. An Act to prevent strikes, if unwisely drafted, might become an Act to promote a general strike. Referring to the Insurance Act, she points out that sickness is, after all, an exceptional incident in the lives of the bulk of the population, and that the question of the ultimate control of the medical service is insignificant compared with that of the control of industry. She writes :—

A continued state of friction between the present directors of industry and those who do the manual work; a refusal of the wage-earners to accept the decisions of Courts of Arbitration to which they have never agreed; and a denial of the employers of all consultation with the Trade Unions, might easily lead to a state of anarchy which would not only imperil our national wealth, but might also result in a radical alteration in the balance of power between different classes of the community—in political reaction or in revolution.

Mr. and Mrs. Webb propose to concentrate their working energy on the problem of how to combine, in the Control of Industry, National Efficiency with that full "consciousness of consent," which is Democracy.

"England's Story in Portrait and Picture" running through the *Windsor* reaches in the October number the reign of George III. The portraits given are of George III. and his Queen, of Captain Cook, the Earl of Chatham, William Pitt the younger, Wellington, Nelson, Napoleon. There are pictures of the Coronation of George III., the Battle of Bunker's Hill, the Signing of the Declaration of Independence, the death of Chatham, the settlement of Sidney, the raising of the British flag at the Cape of Good Hope, the naval battles of Camperdown, the Nile, Trafalgar, and Dogger Bank; as also of the death of Nelson and the Battle of Waterloo.

WOMEN CONQUERORS OF THE AIR.

IN the September number of *Lectures pour Tous*, M. Armand Rio records the impressions of some of the Airwomen of To-day.

A Professor of Science at Vienna said, not long ago, that women were in many ways better fitted than men for aviation. Their bodies are lighter, and they bear high altitudes better because their lungs require less oxygen. They resist with extreme sensibility rises in temperature and caprices of the wind, and they possess intuition in a marvellous degree. Add to this their intrepidity and their passion for anything new, and one has enough to explain their enthusiasm. Just four years ago the first baptism of air was given to a woman, and immediately a number of others followed. But the *rôle* of mere passenger did not suffice for feminine ambition. Women's great dream was to acquire the certificate of pilot. Madame de Laroche is said to have been the first woman to obtain it, but now from all quarters of the horizon have come a number of rivals, and there is not a meeting in which women do not take part.

Mdlle. Hélène Dutrieu has made many flights with her Farman biplane. Her most cherished experience was her great success in August, 1910, when she ascended from Blankenberghe, and succeeded in doubling the belfry of Bruges. On one occasion, when she was about to fly at Argentan, an old village *curé* begged to be allowed to bless her machine, and at the same time he presented her with a little medal of St. Christopher. Mdlle. Marie Marvingt was the first woman to obtain a certificate for piloting a monoplane. She made for herself a record by remaining in the air the best part of an hour in a glacial wind. No other "sport," she says, offers in the same degree so much sense of effort, or energy spent in a useful cause; it is the best school imaginable for endurance and courage. She does not know fear. Her ambition is to become a military pilot, and she is now preparing for it. The late Miss Quimby distinguished herself by crossing the Channel from Dover to Calais. The death-roll, alas! already includes several women.

Ulk. [Berlin.

A Good Summer.

DEATH: "Soon I shall have a hundred in my flying trap."

THE EMPRESS DOWAGER OF JAPAN.

THE *Japan Magazine*, in its September issue, has a note on the Empress Dowager of Japan.

As a young monarch, the Emperor Mutsuhito, in 1869, asked Princess Haruko to be his wife and to share the light of the Throne and the destiny of the Empire, and for over forty years they have grown old together, beloved of the people and the symbol of the Japanese family. Her love of art and literature, and her enlightened views of life, accorded well with the Emperor and her exalted position. Their wedded life is stated to have been exceedingly happy. The Empress had anything but an easy *rôle* to play. For the first time in Japanese history the consort of the Emperor emerged from the seclusion of the Palace to the place usage assigns to her in the West; and it is agreed, on all hands, that she performed the duties assigned to her with an earnestness and sympathy which won her the hearts of all her subjects. She is greatly interested in the Red Cross organisation. The raising of the status of women in Japan owes much to her, and she has always had the cause of women's education at heart.

IN the *Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review* Sir Roper Lethbridge laments that India has been lost sight of in the discussions on our withdrawal from the Sugar Convention.

THE WOMEN OF JAPAN.

THE *Treasury* for October has an article, by Vera C. Collum, on the Japanese Schoolgirl of To-day.

At all schools ethics is one of the subjects taught. This teaching may be elementary very often, but it is based upon the Imperial Rescript of 1890, which, among other things, exhorts the subjects to be filial to their parents and affectionate to their brothers and sisters, and as husbands and wives to be harmonious, and as friends to be true. Addressed to men and women alike, it is a great advance on the teaching of Kaibara, the seventeenth-century moralist, who laid down that the great life-long duty of a woman is obedience, and that a woman should look on her husband as if he were heaven itself. Such is the stupidity of her character that it is incumbent on her in every particular to distrust herself—so he argued.

THE SECRET OF JAPANESE PATRIOTISM.

In Japan, says the writer, it is a confirmed habit of thought to consider the generations to come after, even as it is the tradition to worship those who have gone before. That is the potent secret of Japanese patriotism. The next generation of schoolgirls will hold in their hands the destiny of the nation, the writer asserts. After the "Japanese Restoration" there was a sort of wild scramble to assimilate as many Western ideas as possible. One of these new ideas was the higher education of women, and, swallowed whole, it naturally produced acute symptoms. Mistakes were made, but progress too, and the fruit of those early years is now ripening. The mothers of the present generation have decided for a large measure of emancipation and higher education, coupled with better domestic training. The schoolgirls of to-day are to be fitted to be the mothers of the women of the next generation, as well as comrades and helpmeets, housekeepers, and mothers of men.

EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONS.

Some interesting education statistics are given. The girls who attend school form 96 per cent. Primary schools for boys and girls number 27,125, and the teachers 122,038. There are 133 higher girls' schools, with 2,011 teachers, and one girls' higher normal school for the training of teachers. There is also one women's university. Girls and boys are pretty evenly divided in Japan. Nearly 6,000,000 children attend primary schools, so that about half that number will be girls. But in the girls' higher schools there are only 40,000 pupils, against nearly three times that figure in similar schools for boys. Under 500 students attend the girls' normal school, and about the same number take the course at the women's university. As to the subjects taught in the girls' schools, they are reading, writing, history, drill, music, singing, cooking, dressmaking, etc. Having finished their education, it is interesting to learn about the professions carried on by women. The total number of working women is 486,000. Of these 426,000 are engaged in factories, for over 50 per cent. of the labour employed in Japanese factories is female. The professional and business women are the remaining 60,000. In the former class are, according to the statistics quoted, 34,000 teachers, but it is not stated where they were trained; also 16,000 nurses. The business women include 244 railway servants, 793 savings bank employees, 1,300 telephone girls, and 314 employees in the Bank of Japan. The writer points out that only about 50,000 out of over 2,000,000 schoolgirls are thus engaged in pursuits open to women of higher education; but probably early marriage prevents the girls obtaining the full benefits of their education.

A MANY-SIDED LADY.

To the *Empire Review* for September Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, M.P., contributes an appreciation of the late Lady Lindsay. Her poetic gifts, he says, entitle her to a lasting place among the poets of our day:—

Her last work was called "Poems of Life and Death." Requests for republication in volumes of selected verse came from several quarters, among them being one from the late Mr. Stead, asking permission to include some of her work in his Library of Penny Poets, a request which bears striking testimony to the popularity of her writings. In most cases the desired permission was readily given, but with one or two exceptions it was her invariable practice to retain the copyright in her own hands.

Before resolving to devote her literary talents to poetry Lady Lindsay wrote some charming short stories, which appeared in various magazines, and were afterwards collected together in book-form and published under the title of "A Philosopher's Window."

Not only so, but "as a painter in water-colours Lady Lindsay reached a high level, her flower pieces and copies of old masters (in water-colours) being quite excellent." Mr. Charles Hallé says of her: "She holds a distinguished place in music and painting." She was an ideal hostess. She delighted in the restful surroundings of the country, and would spend hours watching and studying the habits of birds. Swallows were her particular favourites. She had a splendid courage and a high sense of duty. Her religious convictions were clear and strong, emphatically of the type known as evangelical.

RUSSIAN WOMEN AND FREEDOM.

IN the October issue of the *Englishwoman* there is an able article, by L. P. Rastorgoueff, on the Legal Rights of Russian Women.

LEGAL POSITION RAISED.

In the seventeenth century all who observed Russian life at that time are agreed that women continued to be treated with great cruelty, both in the higher and in the lower classes. In the time of Peter the Great, however, a gradual change in their position became perceptible, and the writer asks women not to forget how much they owe to "the noble barbarian" who insisted on introducing them into social life and who raised them legally by abolishing forced marriages. In the eighteenth century five women, including Catherine the Great, ruled over Russia—not without influence on the status of women generally. No great practical results were obtained by the women's movement in the nineteenth century, yet the inner work of women's emancipation was going on, and at the beginning of the present century we have the spectacle of women hand-in-hand with men in the great struggle for liberty and progress, which culminated in the revolution of 1906. From that time the women's movement has assumed a political character. The Women's Union was formed in 1905 with the object of obtaining for women equality of political rights with men. The first and second Dumas were dissolved without carrying any Electoral Reform measure, and in the third, the "obedient" Duma, the question of Woman Suffrage was never raised at all.

MEN AND WOMEN STANDING SHOULDER TO SHOULDER.

Notwithstanding the backward state of Russian law as a whole, the present legal position of Russian women compares well with women in other European States. An outline is given of the marriage laws, and it is shown that while women, as regards personal position in the family and in respect of property, are left by law nearly the equal of men, the law has used all its weight to deprive both men and women of political rights. In the long struggle for these rights the woman has participated shoulder to shoulder with the man. The writer concludes:—

> In the old days of serfdom twenty-five per cent. of the cases of rebellion against the overlord were women; in the outbreaks of mutiny which occasionally took place among the serfs, not only were women frequently the instigators, but they sometimes led the rebels against the bayonets of the soldiery. After one of these revolts, suppressed by the military, no fewer than twenty-nine women were punished by flogging, and not one of them begged for mercy.
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> The same heroic spirit animated the women who took part in the revolutionary movement of more recent times. The thousands of unknown women and girls who are dragging out their lives in exile—all these are examples of the indomitable spirit which inspires the women of Russia. When the time comes that the combined efforts of Russian men and women will win the struggle against the present political reaction, women will most certainly receive their share in the fruits of victory.

MATHEMATICS FOR WOMEN.

THE *Englishwoman* for September contains an article by Professor H. A. Strong on the education of women.

What is needed for women at the present day, he writes, is a training which will cause them to see the reasons of the different conclusions which they are so quick at drawing. He admits that women's intuitions are commonly correct, but he would, nevertheless, like women to be taught to think, and to think logically and clearly. It is a mistake for them to imagine they are unable to learn mathematics and logic. He has met with girls who have quite a remarkable power of solving mathematical problems, and has invariably found that they showed marked capacity in managing their own business and in understanding the business of other people. Girls should become competent mathematicians, and should study logic, if they would vie with the women of France, who are found indispensable in most business houses. The Frenchwoman, he continues, makes a point of understanding the business of her employer or of her husband. Business careers, however, can only be open to women by the co-operation of men, but Professor Strong thinks that when men find that there are many women who can aid them in their life-work, these services will be eagerly accepted. The greater influence of women in France, he says, is due to their greater capacity, resulting from more practical training.

The Professor is opposed to a crowded curriculum for girls. While appreciating the advantages to be derived from a study of the classics and of languages, he would drop some of these to make room for more mathematics and logic. His anxiety being to secure efficiency for the future generation of women who have to earn their own livelihood, he appeals to parents and to the authorities of girls' schools to see to it that the pupils are not taught too many subjects at once, but rather few, and these thoroughly.

THE SOLUTION OF THE SERVANT PROBLEM.

CO-OPERATIVE houses are the solution of Mr. D. W. Brunt for the servant problem, and in *Woman at Home* for October he describes brightly the advantages of those at Letchworth. The Letchworth scheme in its entirety embraces the erection in quadrangular form of thirty-two houses built on each side of large central administrative buildings, and forming the quadrangle. The houses are of three types: B consists of a sitting-room, 16 ft. by 12 ft.; a bedroom, 12 ft. by 10 ft.; the bathroom, pantry, etc. C has the same sized sitting-room, but two bedrooms, 13 ft. by 12 ft., with bathroom and pantry. D's sitting-room is 19 ft. by 12 ft., and has three bedrooms. The administrative building has a large and beautifully lighted dining-hall (33 ft. by 20 ft.), kitchen, tea, reading and smoking rooms, a garage for bicycles, etc., together with ample living and sleeping accommodation for the manageress and staff, and to this building each house has access by means of a covered way. Here the meals are prepared by a qualified cook and assistants, and are served in the common rooms, or, for a small extra charge, in the private houses. Each house is effectively heated from one central source, but fireplaces are provided in all the rooms for ventilation, or to enable all who may wish to have open fires. . . . The rents, considering all the conveniences and services involved, are very reasonable; they include rates, taxes, water, heating, maintenance of garden, window cleaning, services of manageress and staff in the central buildings, with use of the common rooms; and the tariff is also fixed at very low rates. Telephones connect each house with the administrative building. Thus, whilst the principles of co-operation are applied to the problems of housekeeping, the fullest privacy of individual and home life is assured.

THE GREYLADIES.

IN an article in the *Treasury* for September on Susanna Wordsworth, the Rev. C. S. Woodward gives an account of the college of women workers known as Greyladies.

MISS WORDSWORTH'S RULE.

It was in 1893, we learn, that Dr. Yeatman Bigg, the present Bishop of Worcester, then Bishop Suffragan of Southwark, founded the college in South London. Its aim was to provide a body of ladies, living a common life, who should carry on diocesan work in the parishes of South London. The site chosen was Blackheath Hill, and work was begun under the leadership of Miss Yeatman, sister of the Bishop. In 1900 Miss Susanna Wordsworth became Head of the institution, and continued her rule till 1911. The daughter, sister, and niece of great bishops, Miss Wordsworth, says the writer, performed a work not so well known as theirs perhaps, but of scarcely less value than theirs. At Lincoln she had been engaged in innumerable good works, but up to the time of the invitation of the Bishop of Southwark to come to Blackheath and see the work being done by the Greyladies, with a view to undertaking the Headship of the college, she knew nothing of the institution beyond its name.

INFLUENCE OF PERSONALITY.

No one could have been more peculiarly fitted for the special task before her than Miss Wordsworth. Her duty was to discover and develop to the full the personality of each Greylady. Believing in the educational value of responsibility, she made everyone feel the privilege of undertaking some office in the house, and she took care not to interfere when once the office had been given. In 1905 Dartmouth House was purchased; an additional wing was added to it, and the college, whose membership had grown so rapidly that six houses were needed for its accommodation, moved into the new premises. South London (like many another diocese) needs neither brilliance of preaching nor wealth of organisation so much as the quiet influence of personality, writes Mr. Woodward, and herein lay the great strength of Miss Wordsworth. "By the inspiration of her own personality, by the quiet example of humility and self-denial, by her steadfastness of purpose and absolute devotion to duty, she stimulated and developed all that was best in those over whom she ruled." Thus from the college there went forth into the various parishes "a quiet force of personal influence which has changed many lives and homes." Miss Wordsworth died in January of the present year.

"THE river was the principal 'street,' and was always crowded with boats; on great occasions sometimes ten thousand were seen there together. The fare charged was sixpence per mile for two oars." So writes Mr. C. E. Stewart in the *Nineteenth Century* of London in 1651. Will the motor-boat help to give back the Thames to Londoners?

WIVES WHO WORK WITH THEIR HUSBANDS.

RUDOLPH DE CORDOVA sketches in *Woman at Home* the activities of several famous wives and their husbands. Mrs. Ayrton, Lady Huggins, and Madame Curie, together with their husbands, were discoverers in the realms of science. The bulk of the article is, however, devoted to co-workers in the field of literature. Mr. and Mrs. Askew, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Castle, and Mr. and Mrs. Leighton will be familiar, through their work, to the novel reader. Mr. and Mrs. Askew had only had one story each published before their marriage. They went on working along their own individual lines for about a year:—

Mr. Askew was doing a lot of writing for *Household Words*, which was then under the proprietorship of Mr. Hall Caine, and naturally Mrs. Askew took a great deal of interest in it. About a year after they had been married it occurred to them that it would be pleasant to work together, since their tastes were so strikingly similar. They began with short stories, in which they have been as successful as they have been prolific, and contributed practically a new story every week to *Household Words*. A little later they thought they would try their hands at serial stories. The first one they did was accepted and was published in the *Evening News* under the title of "Gilded London." So great was its success that they received orders for a second.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Askew dream the plots on which many of their stories are founded:—

One of these was "The Baxter Family." So marked is this gift that when they want a plot for a new story it is no unusual thing for Mrs. Askew to say to herself on going to bed: "You will wake up to-morrow with your plot," and she does. It must, however, be told immediately, or it would be forgotten. These plots are always rapidly written down, and it has happened over and over again that the plot for a long serial has been practically set down in one sitting.

LABOUR AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

WRITING in the October number of the *Englishwoman* on the By-Elections and Woman Suffrage, Mr. Philip Snowden claims that the Liberals have lost, and know they have lost, two seats lately on this question of Woman Suffrage — Crewe and Midlothian.

True, the policy of supporting Labour has not succeeded in securing the return of any of the Labour candidates supported, but the active association of the woman suffragists with one of the candidates in the contest has had the effect of raising the Woman Suffrage question to one of the main issues of the campaign. Not only has the Labour candidate thus been compelled to give prominence to the question in his speeches, but the rival Liberal candidate, and, indeed, the Liberal and Unionist Parties, could not help paying some attention to it, because the interest of the electors has been aroused. At these two elections the Labour candidates promised and announced that they would vote against the Reform Bill unless women were included, and were therefore forced to justify their policy to the electorate. In these and other by-elections Mr. Snowden says the meetings of the women suffragists were far and away the largest and most successful in the campaign, and he asserts that both at Crewe and in Midlothian the defeat of the Liberal was due to their efforts. Moreover, the effect of the women's work was recognised by the other two parties. It is known in the Liberal Whip's office, and, adds Mr. Snowden, it will deter Liberal members from voting against the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Reform Bill. The policy of supporting Labour leaves the Labour Party in Parliament no option but to refuse to have the Reform Bill unless the Bill gives votes to women. This, at any rate, is the policy decided on at the Labour Party's Conference and at its by-elections.

THE YEAR'S HARVEST OF FURS.

IN *Harper's* for October Mr. F. E. Schoonover gives a vivid account of his visit to the depot of the Hudson's Bay Company on Long Lake, when the Indian chief brought the furs which he and his tribe of five hundred had taken during the season. The chief came at the head of a stately procession of canoes. When they had come into the house the Indians sat down before the Factor:—

The Factor now enacts the prelude to a dramatic play that proceeds almost without words. To each of the hunters he hands a plug of cheap, black tobacco and a package of sulphur matches—all a gift from the great trading company. Immediately pipes are filled with the sticky tobacco cut from the plug. Nothing is said while the pipe of welcome is smoked. It is a very serious matter, the smoking of a pipeful of that tobacco. It requires constant attention and the entire bundle of matches. Finally the chief knocks his pipe free from ashes and puts it carefully away. Then he cuts the caribou thongs from one of the bark-covered bales, and spreads upon the counter a pile of raw furs—his own personal hunt, made since New Year's Day. The Factor begins at the top of the chief's pile and first counts two hundred and fifty musk-rats. He thrusts his hand in each pelt, judges of the value, and gives the amount to the bookkeeper, who sits close by. Each pelt in the catch is examined carefully and passed to the outpost Factor, who piles them on the counter.

The chief then, as is befitting his station, trades in the pelts of all who made the hunt with him.

The trading is done. The light-hearted trappers depart with their cheap finery. With the passing of the last the Factor closes the door and turns the key. In the quiet of the late afternoon the pelts of furs—some of them worth more than their weight in gold—are carried to the store-room above. There, under the shingled roof and the adz-marked rafters, are skins upon skins, great piles of them that mount shoulder high into the dimly lighted attic.

ARMS AND THE MEN.

HUGE ARMIES.

A SOURCE OF WEAKNESS OR OF STRENGTH?

A WRITER on the Armies of France and Germany in the September issue of *Lectures pour Tous* entitles his article "Does the Strength of Armies Consist in Numbers?"

WHAT GERMANY'S NEW LAW MEANS.

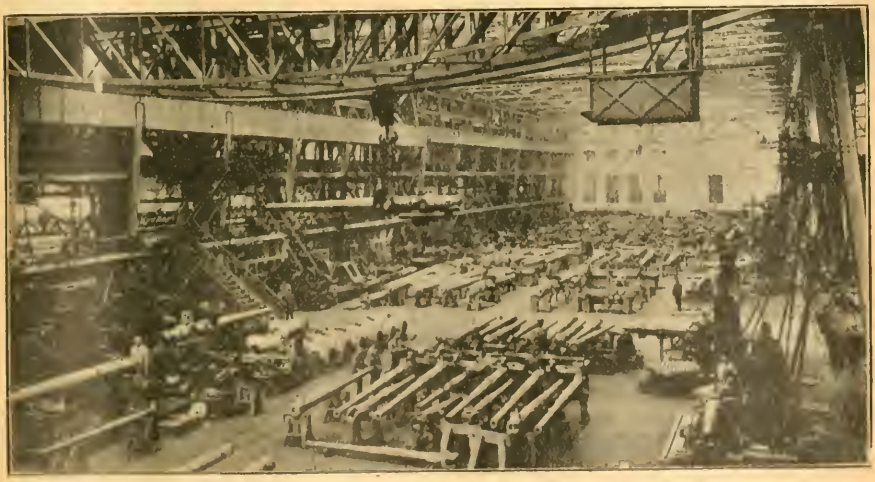
He shows how Germany added 11,000 men to her Army last year, making 610,000 soldiers in round numbers, and explains that a further effort is now to be made, so that the Army may count 653,000 soldiers and 30,000 officers. There are to be two new corps, numbered 24 and 25, one for the Russian frontier, with headquarters at Allenstein, and the other for the French frontier, with headquarters at Sarreburg or Mulhouse. In addition, there is the enormous increase of the fleet. Such great things naturally mean corresponding expenditure, and herein lies the first difficulty. In 1889 the German War Budget amounted to something like twenty-eight millions sterling; in 1902 it had attained to thirty-four millions; and now in 1912 it is to exceed forty millions. In other words, one-fourth of the total Budget will be absorbed by military expenditure. In addition to the financial difficulty, there are others scarcely less serious. The larger the Army the more the barracks which will be required, and these are not built in a day. There must also be more officers, and already the number is insufficient. The military career for some reason is not so much sought after as it used to be. With the multiplication of soldiers more war materials—guns, munitions, provisions, horses, wagons, railways, etc.—must all be supplied.

FATE OF XERXES.

Is there any general living who would dare to boast that he could mobilise such formidable legions as Germany proposes to establish? Three hundred resolute Spartans under Leonidas sufficed to bring Xerxes and his immense army to a stand at Thermopylæ, while the small Athenian squadron exterminated the Persian fleet of 1,200 ships; and just a century ago we had the example of Napoleon. There must be some limit to the number of effectives, even though the battlefields of the future may be more extensive than those of the past. For political, social, and economic reasons the wars of the future will of necessity be short, so that if dense armies are massed behind the battlefield they will seldom be called upon to intervene, and then only in small detachments.

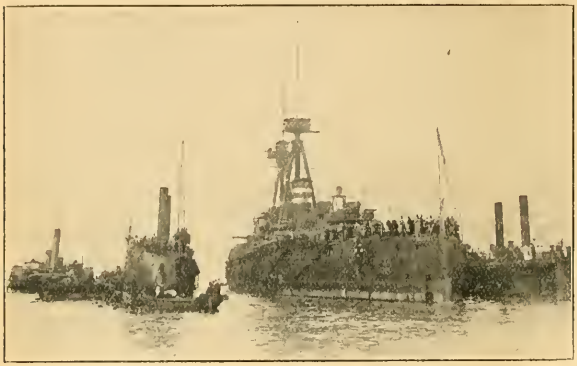
WHY FRANCE LOST IN 1870.

The teaching of history is that in war mere numbers have never been the essential factor of success. Much more important is the character of the soldier—the moral force of the commander and his men. France would have been



Interior of Krupp's Works at Essen: The Big Gun Finishing Hall.

victorious forty-two years ago, notwithstanding her numerical inferiority, had she had at the head an energetic and resolute man, the writer asserts. It was the weakness of the French commander which permitted German strategy to succeed.



Illustrations Bureau.]
The "St. Vincent," Dreadnought Battleship, entering the Floating Dock at Sheerness.]

ATTENTION! DANGER!

At the present time the real danger to France is the great increase of German forces to be stationed on the French frontier. The point about the new German military law which merits attention is the progressive and intensive reinforcement of the troops. Provided with everything they could possibly need, and ever growing in number, solidity and cohesion, a telegram would suffice to set them in motion. Under the French military system a much longer time would be required to mobilise the troops. Should the Germans, with their attacking force always ready, ever be able to break through the French cover, and invade French territory before the French troops could be mobilised, France would be lost. For her national safety France should therefore see to it that she has a solid cover, and should not hesitate to make any sacrifice to secure it.

A MILITARY LEAGUE IN FRANCE.

On a declaration of war France could mobilise twenty corps, and, counting that of Algeria, twenty-one. Her African military resources are not yet fully exploited, but the writer says that with her white and black armies the forces which she could bring into the field are quite equal, so far as numbers go, to the German. But a serious obstacle is the cost of developing the black army. Private initiative in the form of a Military League in France, similar to that of Germany, is suggested to meet the expenditure. Finally, the military question is a moral as well as a material one. It is necessary to awaken in the Army and in the people sentiments of ardour and generous faith which make nations invincible. The writer counsels France not to be unduly alarmed at the German increase of effectives. Napoleon won twenty battles when his army was numerically inferior to that of the enemy, but he had two things on his side, one at least of which is lacking in France now—the genius of war and soldiers who did not fear death.

Illustrations Bureau.]
Dreadnought Docked on the New Floating Dock.
H.M.S. "Vincent," the 19,250 Battleship, was docked on the New Floating Dock on the Medway, where she will be refitted. The Dock, which cost over a quarter of a million, is 680 ft. in length.

UNIVERSAL TRAINING IN AUSTRALIA.

THE *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* publishes, in the shape of a series of notes of lectures delivered at the Special Camp of Instruction, Albury, the complete scheme of Australian national defence.

In introducing the lectures the Minister for Defence, Senator G. F. Pearce, said :—

> Australia, all will admit, is a country worth having. Yet it is the only continent owned by one people, and has never been stained by bloodshed in war. . . . Australians are a peaceful business people who do not want war; but can we get others to think the same? There are nations not decadent who have defeated some of the so-called Great Powers of the world. History teaches that every country that becomes a conqueror grows land-hungry and ambitious, and so Australia must prepare. . . . Having decided this, we must have the best system of defence, the best training it is possible to get. Our army of defence must not be simply the aggregation of an armed mob, but men fit to stand up against any troops that may come along. As regards the cost of the scheme, this system of national insurance is but a mere bagatelle compared with the loss that would be caused by an aggressive cruiser coming to these shores. And, further, the horrors of war cannot be counted in pounds, shillings, and pence. If we are going to have a defence scheme worth having, we must have the best, and be prepared to pay for it.

The average cost per annum per adult soldier in training in organised units, under Senator Pearce's proposals, now being carried out, is £17. The note on the proposed organisation states :—

> The population of Australia in 1911 is about 4½ millions, of whom there are, on the basis of the last census,
>
> 188,000 males of 14 years and under 18 years, and
> 295,000 males of 18 years and under 25 years.
>
> Many of these will be found in districts too thinly populated to admit of training without excessive expenditure, or living at too great a distance from the several training places. A large number also will be found medically unfit for training
>
> Upon the figures at present available, it is estimated that we shall have in training, when the scheme is in full operation,
>
> 100,000 Senior Cadets, and
> 112,000 Citizen Soldiers.
>
> An army is organised by considering the numbers available, the length of service laid down by law, and the proportion of the various arms required.
>
> The proposed organisation for Australia, varying only a little from that of Lord Kitchener, as found necessary on closer examination of the numbers available, includes
>
> 93 Battalions of Infantry,
> 28 Regiments of Light Horse,
> 56 Batteries of Field Artillery,
>
> and a due proportion of Engineers, Army Service Corps, Army Medical Corps, troops for forts, and other services.
>
> By far the largest part of any army is Infantry, and the territorial organisation of Australia is therefore based upon the Infantry units.

"THE DOGS OF WAR."

In the *London* for October, under the above title, Fred T. Jane commences a series of articles which are to tell the plain truth about our Navy. The one before us, "In Sight of Mutiny," is specially disquieting. Speaking of the Spithead gathering in July, he says :—

> Spread out, the ships might have reached the moon. A bit more spread out—to Mars. But when the great fleet weighed anchor, in every ship there was at least one man—in many ships more than one—who wondered whether when the order came the fleet would refuse duty, and what would happen then?

Mr. Jane reiterates with all the force of his long and first-hand study of the subject the urgent need to maintain the "two keels to one" standard. Whatever else may or may not happen, whatever may or may not be, there is one great fact of modern naval warfare, and that is that there can be no "muddling through." Modern naval warfare is too deadly. Disaster cannot be retrieved. It is a physical impossibility to construct a warship inside a certain period. There is a definite limit to the number of men who can be put to work on her. More important still, however, is the fact that nothing on earth can accelerate the time that a gun or an armour-plate, to be efficient, takes to cool. The utmost that can be done is to speed up the men who put things together, and that is the most trivial item of the whole job. The human element hardly enters. The crux of the matter is a chemical one. The next great war will presumably only last well inside a year. The utmost acceleration which human ingenuity can accomplish in producing warships is probably at the outside a 1 per cent. advance at the best. The laws of physics are beyond the wildest efforts of human desire. We can only make war with what we have in hand. The question for the man in the street is not the statistical arithmetic of a problem of which he cannot possibly grasp the full technicalities; it is the far simpler question of whether he will stake his existence on the views of those who demonstrate that a modicum will suffice, or on those who demand a fuller sufficiency. *His* existence is the stake. There is no place in war for "also ran."

It may interest our readers to know that, like the Canine Defence League, the Animals' Hospital, Knightsbridge, continues its humane work for sick and stray animals. Motor ambulances are now being used, and are available at any time free of charge to those unable to pay, not only for the transit, but for the treatment of their animals.

SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

SIR OLIVER LODGE ON PROFESSOR SCHÄFER.

IN the *Contemporary Review* for October Sir Oliver Lodge treats of life and Professor Schäfer. He insists that science inevitably proceeds by the method of abstraction.

POTENTIALLY LIVING MATTER.

The business of a biologist is to study the phenomena exhibited by matter under the influence of life, not to know what matter is or what life is:—

A farmer moves a seed into the ground, or an egg into an incubator; and a living thing results, which might not otherwise have appeared. In other words, life of a certain kind has been thereby enabled to interact with a particular portion of matter, and to display itself amid material surroundings. So likewise if life makes use of a certain molecular arrangement called protoplasm, it may be able to make equal use of it by whatever means such compound is prepared; in which case potentially living matter will become alive. Biologists will not agree with this mode of expression; but I claim that it is the manifestation of life, in association with matter, that is studied by them; it is not life itself.

NATURE OF LIFE STILL NOT KNOWN.

Sir Oliver Lodge is not in the slightest degree afraid of potentially living matter becoming alive. He says:—

Let us assume, for the present, that a positive result in so-called spontaneous generation will some day be attainable, and that a low form of life may come into being under observation; and let us consider what it will really mean when such a thing happens. All that the experimenter will have done will have been to place certain things together—to submit, for instance, chemical compounds to certain influences. If life results, it will be because of the properties of those materials, and of the laws of interaction of life and matter, just as truly as when a seed is put into the ground, or an egg into an incubator. It will be a step beyond that, truly, but it will be a step not of a wholly dissimilar kind. The nature of life will not be more known than before; any more than the nature of magnetism is known to a child who succeeds in evoking it in a piece of steel.

Life that has originated previously in ways unknown may now be brought under human observation in a laboratory:—

We shall then begin to examine the properties of living matter under very favourable conditions; and discoveries may be expected. But all that humanity will have done will have been to place materials together and watch the result.

WARNING TO THE THEOLOGIANS.

Sir Oliver concludes by advising theologians not to base their argument for the direct action of the Deity on the failure to put together materials which will result in living matter:—

Antecedent life can certainly prepare a suitable habitat, but perhaps a life-receiving preparation may be produced in other, at present unknown, ways. In an early stage of civilisation it may have been supposed that flame only proceeded from antecedent flame, but the tinder-box and the lucifer-match were invented nevertheless. Theologians have probably learnt by this time that their central tenets should not be founded, even partially, upon nescience, or upon negations of any kind; lest the placid progress of positive knowledge should once more undermine their position, and another discovery have to be scouted with alarmed and violent anathemas.

MARVELS OF TELEPATHY.

IN the *North American Review* Mr. John D. Quackenbos, M.D., asks: Is telepathy, or psychic transmission, a fact or a delusion?

HUMAN MARCONI RECEIVERS.

He argues that it is a fact. He says:—

Telepathic conveyance is the only explanation of accurate information given to a friend of the writer's more than forty years ago, by a Chinaman, concerning the loss of one of his ships eight hundred miles away, afterwards verified to the letter as to time, place, and detail. When asked how he knew of the disaster, the Chinese percipient said that when he desired news he went into a certain dark room in Canton and sat down. If there was any important action occurring, it was communicated to his mind by agents stationed at distant points.

The twelve-year-old son of Dr. F. N. Brett, lately Professor of Bacteriology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Boston, was gifted with X-ray vision, so that when hypnotised by his father he could "look right into and through the human body," seeing the internal organs as readily as one would see objects through a window. In dozens of instances this boy located tumours, foreign bodies, bullets in gun-shot wounds, valvular lesions, and so forth. But Leon Brett was always approximated to the patient. It was X-ray vision at short range.

X-ray vision at long range was afforded by a woman who, under hypnotism, described a patient five miles away, diagnosing his disease correctly and sometimes better than the surgeon.

NEW PHRASES FOR AN OLD FACT.

The writer concludes with this forecast:—

Are we on the eve of discovering a much more marvellous application of psychic force which will develop in a man a spiritual consciousness, make him superior to all science as at present interpreted, effect that adjustment with natural law which will banish disease and unlock the door to millennial perfection? Let a selected number of persons be empowered to intercept and utilise for purposes of communication the vibrations radiating from personalities they wish to communicate with, and impressions for uplift and general betterment might be given without the objective knowledge or consent. A few thousand well-wishers might in this way bring about a world-wide moral revolution. And, further, the same ill-understood psychic force which, when applied by a limited number of specially gifted individuals, has tipped tables and moved pianos, may possibly, when developed, move houses as well, and literally cast the mountain into the sea.

An ancient way of describing this anticipated process was "the prayer of faith."

"OUR GENTLEMEN'S SCHOOLS."

MR. A. C. BENSON, in the *English Review* for October, launches a formidable indictment against the training given in our public schools. He does not speak as an outsider. He taught classics as a public schoolmaster for nearly twenty years; he has taught literature and English for nearly ten at the University. He is not an opponent of classics for the right boys. All boys whose profession is going to involve the use of words are bound to have some acquaintance with both Latin and Greek, but these are taught in far too cumbrous and elaborate a way.

"TOO MUCH GRAMMAR AND IDIOM."

"There is much too much grammar and idiom taught, and composition in these dead languages is for almost all a melancholy waste of time":—

The claim made for Latin and Greek is that a boy becomes familiar with Greek ideas and Roman views of life; but, as a matter of fact, he does neither, because they are only taught incidentally and fortuitously. Just as a boy could get more insight into Jewish thought by reading the Old Testament in English than by writing Hebrew verse, so much of what is now done in Greek and Latin by daily snippets of Sophocles and Livy could be done freely and easily by translations.

The catastrophic breakdown of the classics as a vehicle of general education is due to this: that other subjects have been forced in, and that while they have made it impossible for classics to be taught thoroughly, the classics still prevent other subjects from being taught thoroughly; so we get an elementary dilettanteism all along the line.

The only cure for this dull congestion is frankly to have more alternatives and higher standards; and we must provide that classics, if they are to be retained at all, should be taught reasonably and directly, exactly as one would teach any other language, if one wanted a boy to arrive at any mastery of its literature.

Culture in England is not valued, but suspected. But

Of all absurd delusions the delusion that culture can be won by the grammatical and philological study of Latin and Greek is the absurdest.

THE INDISPENSABLE MINIMUM.

Mr. Benson's criticism is by no means lacking in constructive qualities. He says:—

The public schools ought to keep in sight a hard and solid core of utilitarian education. They ought to see that every boy who leaves a public school writes a good legible hand, can spell satisfactorily, can express himself clearly in English, can read French easily and write simple French correctly, can calculate in arithmetic rapidly and accurately, and has a general outline knowledge of European history, modern geography, and popular science. A boy who had these accomplishments would be in a position to earn his living, and it would not require anything like all the working hours for the eight or nine years of school life to give him this range of efficiency. I am not saying that the duty of public schools ends there; but it certainly begins there; and yet the above list of simple requirements is hardly ever attained at all. What is to be deplored is that boys leave the public schools so entirely and contentedly ignorant of the conditions and problems of the modern world.

The average boy of classical education at school and university has, if he enters a commercial career, to learn French and arithmetic, and actually go back to doing copies.

PUBLIC SCHOOLMEN NOT TRAINED TO THINK.

In the university there is an almost cynical neglect of the interests of pass men. Mr. Benson's own experience is that men who have been through the public schools come up to the university without the least training in thought. "They cannot arrange a subject, they cannot express themselves in English." They are not wanting in intellectual curiosity. Mr. Benson's conclusion is that the intellectual faculties have often been simply in abeyance at the public schools. The public schools produce an excellent type of character, wholesome and manly, clean-minded, but not prudish, unaffected, straightforward, sincere, with fine self-possession, sense of duty, generous subordination; but there has been a deplorable waste of energies:—

Boys speak of their masters with respect, of their school with pride, but of their work, constantly and publicly, with contempt and dislike.

CHARACTER GOOD, INTELLECT INFERIOR.

On the other side Mr. Benson frankly admits that in the Appointments Board at Cambridge he finds a rapidly increasing demand on the part of employers for men of the ordinary public school type. These they do not want trained in commercial accomplishments, preferring to teach them those in their own way. What they want is general intelligence and that unique power of dealing with other people without either pretension or servility which the public school undeniably produces. Mr. Benson also quotes statistics from Oxford to prove that the public schools and universities do not produce a crop of wastrels and loafers. Out of 155 men admitted to Wadham College only 22 are described as "uncertain" or "unsettled" at present, and these are chiefly Colonials who have been lost sight of:—

The Englishman is supremely competent to establish excellent relations with his colleagues and inferiors, and to do his work in a trustworthy and mechanical way. Where he fails is in his lack of origination, of grasp, of seeing possibilities.

It is not lack of character, but solely our intellectual inferiority, which has enabled Germans and Americans to beat us in world competition.

"A SHAM, A DELUSION, AND A FRAUD."

OUR SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

IN the article entitled "In My Study," which Canon Deane has written for the *Treasury* for ten years now, there are some pertinent remarks about Education in the October number.

PONDERING THE PROBLEM IN SOLITUDE.

Sitting on the shore of a Highland loch in a remote corner of Scotland, where there is no railway within twenty miles and where letters are delivered in the most fitful fashion, he has pondered over this important question. The casual postman had brought him various Education Reports, abounding with statistics, tables, estimates. Altogether our Education system costs us many millions a year, and the result is, he says, a ghastly failure. The authorities publish reams of figures, conferences discuss what Tommy and Mary shall be taught and how they shall be taught it, and new subjects are constantly being added to the syllabus. The test of education, he goes on to say, is its lasting effect upon those who leave school; and the true way of discovering what our expenditure and organisation have done for Tommy and Mary is to examine them, say, when they are twenty-three.

WHAT WE GET FOR OUR MONEY.

The theory of any education worthy the name is that it trains character, makes intelligent citizens, and prepares for earning a livelihood. At twenty-three Tommy may be a healthy and excellent young man, or he may be a wastrel. If the latter, the educational system is largely to blame, says Canon Deane; but if the former, how much of it is due to his early schooling? If he has learnt discipline and *esprit de corps*, it is probably due as much to the Scouts or membership of some other organisation. He is supposed to be a capable citizen and probably he has a vote. To learn the actual reasons guiding him in using the vote is a bewildering experience. At the age of thirteen he probably had a fair knowledge of English history. At twenty-three he has forgotten everything. Finally, his schooling has probably helped him little in the earning of good wages. Look at the collective product of our huge expenditure—for instance, the crowd pouring through the gates to witness a football match. Are we getting value for our money?

The fault of the system is obvious enough. Just when a boy is beginning to learn he leaves school, whereas he ought to remain till he is nineteen. Instead, Tommy, if he is a rustic, does odd jobs about a farm; if he lives in a town, he runs errands. Mary is generally sent out to do domestic work far beyond her physical strength. The whole system is unsound and bad, and the money spent is almost wasted. Somehow or other the State, if it would train good citizens, ought to make school attendance compulsory to the age of nineteen. It is the business of the State to overcome the economic and other difficulties.

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

THE cause of education owes much to religion, and without the abiding influence of spiritual aspiration education is mostly a matter of dust and bones. The problem is never an easy one for the administrator, and in India there is no more thorny question than what should constitute the ideal university, wherein the modern man may acquire efficiency in the things of this world without closing his heart to the potent influences of the past. The subject is dealt with in the broadest spirit of toleration in *East and West*, by Rai Bahadur Lala Baij Nath, who writes under the title, "The Influence of Indian Universities in the East." The present condition of things is aptly summarised:—

> The universities are merely examining bodies, composed of a certain number of educationalists and others, and concerning themselves chiefly with testing the progress of learning through examinations. Being more or less Government institutions, with their policy of non-interference in religious matters, they cannot be expected to teach the principles of any particular religion. Their text-books both in literature and philosophy may and do provide for the teaching of morality, and in some cases the broad principles of religion also. But beyond this they cannot go. And the result is that, although the Indian mind has been much broadened by their education, and the standard of both public and private morality amongst Indians has become as high as that of any other civilised people, the religious ideal is not yet what it ought to be. The man of education may be a good and estimable man in both public and private life, but he is not as a rule imbued with any deep feeling of religion. The great majority of our men of education are ignorant of those noble ideals of life which were the heritage of our sages of the past.

To correct this a movement has been set on foot to secure the establishment of universities in which the old religious and moral ideals will have their place, but it is exceedingly difficult to put "new wine into old bottles," and all experiments up to the present have, to a large extent, spelled failure.

"ABOVE the principal martial geniuses of the world, Nelson stands out as the only one who led entirely by love instead of ruling through fear." So says Capt. M. Kerr, writing on the Spirit of Nelson in the *Nineteenth Century*.

ABOUT MEN OF LETTERS.

THE MISTAKES OF INGERSOLL.

IN the *Forum* for September Mr. E. M. Chapman writes a very temperate review of Robert G. Ingersoll, theologian. He pronounces Ingersoll too much the creature of a half-century which made more discoveries in the realm of natural science than it could digest. His influence was largely that of a rhetorician rather than of a leader and inspirer of men. He was a half-hearted and inconsistent evolutionist, only partly true to the very philosophy which he professed. He had no passion for the past. He fell a willing victim to the promoters of the remarkable mechanistic boom which prevailed about the middle of the nineteenth century. "He was so sure that physics and chemistry accounted for everything that he seemed prepared to excommunicate from the congregation of intelligent men all who did not assent to a physico-chemical theory of the universe, with the men and women in it." He judged the past by its worst rather than by its best. He measured religion by its accidents rather than by its essence. He was totally oblivious to the side of Christian teaching which insists that there is a place in every man's life for reverence and the spirit of teachableness, "an equal call for him to stand upon his feet, a free man, confident in his ability to go forward along paths of service and progress." Ingersoll thus fails to exert lasting influence because he denied the element of purpose in life, and men will not suffer their lives to be put to intellectual confusion in this way.

THE GRIMM CENTENARY.

ONE of the centenaries of the present year is that of the publication of the collection of fairy tales of the Brothers Grimm. In the month of May it was just a hundred years since the first appearance of this classic of children's literature. The *Deutsche Rundschau* for May commemorated the event by a short article, and in the *Book Monthly* of September Julia Chesson tells once more the origin of the famous collection.

We learn how the brothers travelled about the country, taking down from the lips of peasants and women the tales which had been current from generation to generation, with a view to making an authentic record of them as a contribution to the history of mythology, the natural poetry of the people. The first 85 stories appeared in 1812; three years later 70 more tales were ready; and in 1837 the edition dedicated to Bettina von Arnim contained 168 tales, to which were added nine children's legends of Swiss origin. The tales were not slow to win wide popularity, for they appealed to grown-ups as well as to children. Soon translations of them appeared in various European languages, notably in Danish, French, and English, and to-day the "Household Tales" belong not to Germany alone, but to the whole civilised world.

ARNOLD BENNETT.

THE subject of Mr. H. Hamilton Fyfe's interview in *London* is the popular novelist of the Five Towns, who lives at Fontainebleau. Arnold Bennett, we are informed, has reduced the profession of literature to a scientifically-conducted business. "He studied 'lines' and 'openings' exactly like a pushing young commercial traveller. He got up early, and sat down to breakfast at eight sharp. He decided what he would do long before he did it. No waiting for 'inspiration.' No dreamy idleness. No false starts. After breakfast, settle down to work; write so much a day."

The interviewer recalls a conversation with the famous author in the days of his apprenticeship. "In a Soho restaurant, where even the cigarettes we smoked were French, he told me one night what he meant to do. He would invent sensation stories—fantasies, he called them—to make money, and also because they amused him. He would compile also a manual for authors. He knew this was wanted. He was constantly asked by literary aspirants for advice through the columns of his paper. His business instinct saw a good opening here. Then, turn and turn about with shilling shockers, he would write novels about the life of the people in the Potteries. Not the work-people who, with magic fingers, make pots upon the wheel, and bake them, and paint them, and glaze them, and send them forth all over the world, to be eaten off and drunk out of and washed in. No; these he did not know, and his art is, before everything else, an art of close intimacy. The middle class he did know, not only how they lived, but what they thought. He would take the men and women of one district, a district which most of us think of as grey, monotonous, depressing, and would show that life had its vivid moments, its ecstasies, its humours, there as everywhere else. What Zola did for Paris, Thomas Hardy for Wessex, Trollope for Barchester, Jane Austen for the comfortable classes—rural England during the early nineteenth century—Arnold Bennett resolved to do for the Five Towns."

ART AND MUSIC.

MUSIC AND PAINTING IN ASSOCIATION.

THE *Windsor Magazine* for September has an article, by Mr. Austin Chester, on Music in Picture.

PICTURES INSPIRED BY MUSIC.

According to Pater, all art constantly aspires towards the condition of music, and if that is true, adds Mr. Chester, the painter's art may well be at its highest when it is treating of musical matter. How many beautiful pictures would have been lost to the world had there not been close association between music and painting! Some depend entirely on music for their inspiration—for instance, Terburg's "The Guitar Lesson." Much of the beauty of Lippo Lippi's "Adoration of the Magi" is due to the mounted heralds blowing trumpets. One of Lord Leighton's important pictures is "The Triumph of Music," and his "Orpheus and Eurydice" also owes its inspiration to music. A fine work by Watts is "Hope"—a symbolic figure sitting on a globe with a broken lyre in her hand, from which she strives to get all the music possible out of the one remaining string. In "The Music-Master" Jan Steen has introduced the harpsichord, an instrument which Sir William Quiller Orchardson has also used with decorative effect.

BIBLICAL SCENES.

The alliance between music and painting was probably brought about by the instrumentality of religion, and we can no more, says the writer, exclude religion from art without art's suffering than we can sever painting from music. The three, he finds, are inseparable. In the many pictures of Old Testament scenes artists have rightly introduced the trumpet in processions and at feasts. In her triumphal song Miriam took a timbrel in her hand and the women followed her with timbrels and dances. Mr. William Gale is a painter of "The Song of Miriam," and many artists have given us pictures of David playing before Saul. Another picture inspired by the Bible narrative is Mr. Arthur Hacker's "By the Rivers of Babylon," and the same subject has been treated by Mr. William Etty.

MODERN SUBJECTS.

Among modern subjects may be cited "Andante Espressivo," by Mr. Stanhope Forbes, and "The Violinist," by Mr. John Pettie. In Albert Moore's "The Quartette" one of the instruments represented is the viol, a modified form of lute, but the performers are all playing on modern stringed instruments. Harps and organs, ancient and modern, appear in many pictures. Mr. Frank Dicksee's "Harmony," in which an organ figures, is one of the subjects reproduced in the article. Among the pictures of the modern piano may be mentioned "The Moonlight Sonata," by Ernest Oppler, Sir W. Q. Orchardson's "Her Mother's Voice," and many others, not forgetting Whistler's famous picture. Then there are the pictures of Shakespeare's songs, which are to be dealt with in a future article. Altogether, the subject is a vast one, including as it does representations of all musical instruments, ancient and modern, separately or in groups, pictures of fanciful instruments, dancing and singing with musical accompaniment, pictures of angels, who are mostly represented playing on musical instruments, etc., etc., besides the many pictures in which composers and musicians appear.

THE DELLA ROBBIA FAMILY.

CONTINUING his interesting study of the art of the Della Robbia family in the September number of the *Architectural Review*, Mr. J. Edgcumbe Staley deals with Andrea and Giovanni, nephew and grand-nephew of Luca Della Robbia.

Andrea Della Robbia (1435-1525) was the eldest son of Luca's elder brother Marco. He served a long apprenticeship with his uncle, learning his uncle's methods and not a few of his secrets. His works, says the writer, show how he grafted upon his uncle's simple and devotional manner the attributes of exuberant life and passion. The keynote of his work is human sympathy. Andrea was no mere imitator of his uncle, but constantly struck out new lines. A distinctive feature of his work is the halo, which Luca used sparingly. His patron saint being St. Francis of Assisi, it was fitting he should display his finest talents in the saint's honour. His best things, therefore, are to be seen upon the Sasso della Verna, the scene of the saint's reception of the stigmata. His masterpiece, "The Crucifixion," is the altarpiece in the Chapel of the Stigmata at La Verna. Of his detached compositions the statue of St. Francis is stated to be the most appealing. The work was executed in Andrea's studio at Florence, and was then carried piece by piece up the mountain fastnesses. Of his seven sons, Giovanni alone remained under the parental roof, and carried on the work of his father. His earliest reliefs were "Nativities." He excelled in plastic portraiture. Two of his brothers also carried on the Della Robbia cult.

A PROUD MUSICAL RECORD.

THE *Monthly Musical Record,* in its September number, states that it was born in January, 1871, and that the August issue was No. 500. It is a proud record for a paper devoted entirely to music, and it is attributed, in part, to the increasing interest taken by lovers of music in matters concerning the art, and to the fact that the magazine has kept pace with the times. For many years after the magazine was founded there was continued opposition to Wagner's music in England, but Professor Prout, the first editor of the *Record,* and Professor Niecks, still a contributor, were among the first to recognise the importance of the new art. Schumann, too, met with much opposition, but the *Record* fought on behalf of this prominent champion of the romantic school. Later on the same thing happened with Brahms, and again the *Record* espoused the cause of a composer whose fame is now assured. From the beginning the *Record* has also encouraged British composers and British music. Besides the notices of new works, new books, concerts, etc., the magazine publishes technical and historical articles, and an excellent feature is the foreign correspondence, which chronicles the leading musical events of Germany, France, Italy, Russia, and America.

HARROW SCHOOL-SONGS.

OF what use is it that every boy who goes to Harrow learns some fifty songs, written in praise of himself and his surroundings? asks "G. E. W.," who contributes an article on Harrow School-Songs to the October number of the *Arena.*

AUTHORS AND COMPOSERS.

If the school-songs do nothing else they at least, replies the writer, inspire a boy with a pride in his school, and in after life keep alive memories "of the great days in the distance enchanted. The Harrow songs, he says, are unrivalled, both in quality and in quantity. Besides her National Anthem, "Forty Years On,' Harrow has fifty-five other songs of high merit and known by heart by every boy long before he leaves school. The Harrow Song-Book contains the songs of eleven writers and three composers. The first and largest part gives the songs with music by John Farmer, composed between 1862 and 1885; the second those by Eaton Faning between 1885 and 1901; and the third the compositions of Dr. Percy Buck since 1901. These composers have been the music instructors at Harrow since 1864. The most prolific of the authors has been Mr. Bowen ("E. E. B."), whose contributions number twenty-nine. Other contributors include E. W. Howson, C. J. Maltby, the Rev. James Robertson, etc.

"FORTY YEARS ON."

The last and most famous of the Harrow songs is "Forty Years On," the combined work of Mr. Bowen and John Farmer. Written in 1872, it is now almost a national possession, for it is known in many another school in Britain. The third verse is the Old Boys' verse, and at terminal concerts they sing alone of "the great days in the distance enchanted." The first and the last verses run :—

Forty years on, when afar and asunder,
Parted are those who are singing to-day,
When you look back, and forgetfully wonder
What you were like in your work and your play;
Then, it may be, there will often come o'er you
Glimpses of notes, like the catch of a song—
Visions of boyhood shall float them before you,
Echoes of dreamland shall bear them along.

Forty years on, growing older and older,
Shorter in wind, as in memory long,
Feeble of foot, and rheumatic of shoulder,
What will it help you that once you were strong?
God give us bases to guard or beleaguer,
Games to play out, whether earnest or fun,
Fights for the fearless and goals for the eager,
Twenty and thirty and forty years on!

ABUSE OF THE PROGRAMME.

THE second number of the *Music Review* (12, Noel Street, Soho), a quarterly edited by Mr. R. Stuart Welch, opens with an article on "Music and the Programme."

The writer, Mr. John Henderson, points out the present tendency towards realism in musical expression. The public demands a story, and the composer, working for a living, endeavours to please the public. What does the music represent? What is it about? Such questions are constantly asked, and must, it seems, be as often answered before an audience can appreciate fine music. No musician will despise the help obtained from an analytical explanation of the structure of a work, but we ought to rid ourselves of the habit of affixing labels to musical compositions. Beethoven's "Moonlight" Sonata and Tschaikowsky's "Pathetic" Symphony are cited as instances. Programme writers are exhorted to have a care lest the music of the future be hampered by their endeavours in the present. Those who educate the public are asked to remember that the greatest music is what we call absolute music. They should use their words rather to teach that such music must be its own explanation, and that to attempt to find a hidden plot is to attempt to discover the scent of the rose by tearing away the petals.

RHYTHMICAL MUSICAL GYMNASTICS.

IN the current number of the German *Arena*, the first part of a new volume, there is a short article on the new Jaques-Dalcroze Training School for Rhythmical Gymnastics at Hellerau, near Dresden. There is also an article on the same subject in the *Musical Times* for September.

THE DALCROZE SCHOOL.

One writer describes the school, with its festival buildings, as the Bayreuth of Dancing, but it is not, and does not profess to be, a school of dancing. Designed by Herr Heinrich Tessinow, with the assistance of Herr Alexander von Salzmann, the painter, the festival hall, in its clear, simple proportions, does not pretend to be anything but an enclosed space. The lighting of the stage and the auditorium has been most ingeniously arranged, producing a result of ideal simplicity. It is an evenly distributed, not directly visible, and absolutely shadeless light, which can be increased and decreased at will. The border between the stage and the audience is occupied by the space for an orchestra of sixty performers. There is no stage curtain.

INTERESTING RESULTS.

Rhythmically regulated movement, says M. Jaques-Dalcroze, is in itself an element of joy. At the end of June the school held its first annual festival, and gave interesting demonstrations of rhythmical gymnastics in simple and highly applied forms. After simple exercises, graceful dances, and march-like movements, the students proceeded to give interpretations of emotions, such as joy, brightness, pain, sadness, etc., but the climax was reached by movements associated with the performance of a Prelude by Bach, a three-part fugue, which was beautifully represented by twelve girls and six youths. Bach's Invention in G minor and the Prelude and Fugue E minor by Mendelssohn were also represented. Magnificent also seems to have been the musical and plastic presentment of the first part of Act II. of Glück's "Orfeo," with its choruses and dances of the Furies. M. Jaques-Dalcroze, who had himself composed several items, was the recipient of enthusiastic ovations as the importance of his idea and work for the musical education of the individual was demonstrated; for the exercises are intended largely as a preliminary to the study of music, being designed to impart the instinct of time and measure and the sense of rhythm.

In connection with the recent Festival an interesting handbook was published, describing the buildings and setting forth the aims of the institution. A hostel for students is part of the scheme. M. Emile Jaques-Dalcroze is a well-known Swiss composer, and at the time of his invention of the system he was a professor at the Geneva Conservatoire. It was a great disappointment that he did not come to England in the spring, as was anticipated, to give demonstrations of his interesting method.

THE WAR SONG.

THE October *Pall Mall* contains a finely illustrated paper on war-songs and their singers. T. H. Manners-Howe, the author, says the war-song, or battle-hymn, whatever the form of its expression, is essentially sentiment in its most dynamic form, and we should be as foolish to ignore its importance as to refuse to recognise one of the laws of nature. A British general officer has told how, during the Franco-German War, he heard the whole of the German infantry, when lying under the fire of the French batteries, burst forth into that most pathetic of war-songs, "Der gute Kamarad." It sustained them under the most arduous test to which infantry can be put, and carried them on to eventual success. In spite of the attempt of the Naval and Military Musical Union, the popularising of a better class of song among our fighting men has proved a failure. Tommy and Jack are hymn singers. The author draws a vivid picture of Sunday evening service on a battleship one stormy night:—

> As the strong voices of the seamen were lifted in the familiar strains of the old hymn,
>
> "Hark, hark, my soul, angelic songs are swelling
> O'er earth's green fields and ocean's wave-beat shore,"
>
> it was not the ship's harmonium which proved the real accompaniment. There was a mightier music abroad in the deep diapason of the elements, in the roar of the gale, and the backward surge of the great seas as they vainly pounded the steel sides of the warship. And through this Atlantic accompaniment of winds and waves the men sang on, as though stimulated to competing heartiness:
>
> "Far, far away, like bells at evening pealing,
> The voice of Jesus sounds o'er land and sea."
>
> As the great ship drove onwards through the gathering shadows of that Sunday evening there were many for whom the familiar poetry of the words in this strange and dramatic setting were invested with an unwonted meaning and reality.

MR. GLADSTONE used to tell how an English lady, a friend of his, chartering a cab for the day in Dublin, said to the driver, "You won't mind if I take you for the day?" "Is it *me* mind, me lady?" was his gallant reply. "Sure, I wouldn't mind if ye tuk me for life!"—Mrs. E. Lyttelton in the *Nineteenth Century*.

JULES MASSENET.

There are two appreciations of Jules Massenet, the French operatic composer, who died a few weeks ago, in the magazines for September.

SPOILT BY SUCCESS.

M. Calvocoressi, who writes in the *Musical Times*, says that the career of Massenet, who was born in 1842, may be described as an almost uninterrupted series of successes. His first ambitious work, however, was an absolute failure. This was an opéra-comique entitled "Don César de Bazan" (1872). Other failures there were, but they seem to have passed unperceived under the favour of his radiant triumphs. Among the more memorable successes, "Manon," "Werther," and "Thaïs" are named. Altogether, Massenet has composed twenty-four operatic works, incidental music for several plays, pianoforte pieces, songs, choral works, oratorios, and some church music. According to the French critic, the author of this article, Massenet's chief idiosyncrasy was an overwhelming desire to court success. Consequently, when he found his music proved effective and became popular, he carefully avoided changing his manner, and finally sank into sheer mannerism. The marvel is that so gifted a musician should have succeeded so well in throwing away his gifts. Success seems to have spoiled him. The earnest ideals, the thirst for progress, remained unknown to him. He wrote for his time, and his time repaid his labours well. His "Don Quichotte" (1910) was heard at the London Opera House in the spring of the present year.

EARLY STRUGGLES.

Writing in the *Fortnightly Review*, Mr. A. Beaumont gives us a picture of Massenet's early struggles. As the composer himself said, he began his artistic career with great enthusiasm, but soon discovered that it was not sufficient to have won the Grand Prix de Rome. Success was slow in coming, but in spite of apparent failure he continued to compose, and, as he says, he had no more reason to be ashamed of his inspirations than of having played the kettledrum at the Théâtre Lyrique in his early days, and of having played that very instrument in the orchestra on the night of the first production of Gounod's "Faust." The opera "Manon" (1884) was a tremendous success. It was followed in 1885 by "Le Cid," in which Jean and Edouard de Reszke made their *débuts*. The most famous vocalists have interpreted his works. Besides the brothers de Reszke, Pauline Viardot, Emma Nevada, Sybil Sanderson, Emma Calvé, Mary Garden, Lassalle, Van Dyck, and many others may be named. Massenet never attended the first performance of any of his works.

WHISTLER AND HIS ART.

A writer in the *Connoisseur* for September draws attention to the exhibition of Whistler's works at the Tate Gallery.

SYMPHONIES IN WHITE.

Any one of the examples of Whistler's art shown would, he says, be a welcome addition to the permanent collection, for Whistler is most inadequately represented in the Gallery. Among the works included in the exhibition is the picture "At the Piano" (1859), which the *Athenæum* stigmatised as being marked by "a recklessly bold manner and sketchiness of the wildest and roughest kind." Judged by the standard of to-day, the writer says it is highly finished. But it is not Whistler's greatest picture, though no other example, perhaps, suggests so completely the range of his powers. Another picture is that known as "The Little White Girl" (Symphony in White, No. 2), painted in 1864. As a merely technical achievement this picture, we are told, can hold its own with any of the permanent works in the Tate Gallery. A third picture, "The Two Little White Girls" (Symphony in White, No. 3), is dated 1867. It is said to be less spontaneous than the picture previously named, but the draperies are described as marvels of soft purity.

"THE WORLD'S GREATEST MASTERPIECE."

The portrait of Miss Alexander (1872) makes up a quartette of pictures which are "the waymarks of the artist's progress." This last picture is considered the most exquisite bloom of Whistler's art. Not only is it perfect in its way, it is the most perfect picture of its kind in the world. Nominally a portrait, actually it is a superb piece of harmonic decoration, a patterned arrangement of line and colour, of which Miss Alexander's figure forms the principal portion. In this sense it is, in the writer's opinion, the world's greatest masterpiece. If the picture ever comes into the market, he thinks it should be secured for the nation at almost any cost. Indeed, he goes so far as to say one would rather have it than half-a-dozen canvases for which large sums have been paid.

THE MUSIC OF CHINA.

AN article on the "Chinese and Their Music," by A. Corbett-Smith, appears in the September issue of the *Musical Times*.

In accord with Chinese traditions, the first authentic record of the existence of Chinese music is an account of its destruction. We learn that the Emperor Tsin Chi Hwangti (about 200 B.C.) decreed that Chinese history should begin with his own reign, and that he caused all previous historical and other literature to be destroyed. Thus perished the ancient music of China. Nevertheless the writer thinks it is safe to assert that music, singing, and dancing were in constant demand for ritual and festival in China from the earliest times. In more modern times, however, the practice of music has fallen into disrepute, and the strenuous efforts which have been made to revive it have met with small measure of success. Yet poetry and music are indissolubly united in the Chinese mind even to-day. Confucius, some 2,500 years ago, made a journey through the Empire, collecting and writing down national songs, and his collection is one of the treasures of Chinese literature. All the ballads are in rhyme. Three stanzas of a poem are quoted, but the writer is unable to trace any music to it.

PIONEERS IN "PROGRAMME" MUSIC.

At the present time the practice of music in China is considered rather contemptible than otherwise. It plays an important part in festivals and at funerals, but the professional musicians belong to the lowest class of society. The incidental music used in the drama is of particular interest, though it is stated to be more maligned by foreigners than any other form of the art. In the domestic drama an orchestra of flutes, strings, drums, and gongs is used; in martial and historical drama a similar orchestra is used, but without the wood-wind. The character of the music and the changes of tempo, etc., enable the audience to tell what action to expect on the stage. It is thus possible to foresee whether the general and his army are going to be victorious or not, or whether the village Romeo will be happily united to the maiden of his choice. Thus the Chinese, it is pointed out, were the pioneers in "programme" music. Chinese music, as it still exists, remains, like the Chinese mind and character, incomprehensible to the foreigner. The orchestra plays almost entirely in unison, but, as the instruments are not constructed with exact precision, the result is generally discordant in character. The social reform which is now spreading in China is at last beginning to extend to music also, and a few months ago the writer was present at a concert given by Chinese lady students, the programme of which was almost entirely Western. Even gramophones and piano-players have found their way into China.

PLUMBAGOS.

WHAT are plumbagos? In the September issue of the *Connoisseur* Mr. Weymer Mills explains that they are miniatures in lead pencil, a style of portraiture which, it is now being conceded, had its great masters.

The great plumbago period dates from the commencement of the Commonwealth to the accession of Queen Anne, reaching its zenith during the early years of the reign of Charles II. David Loggan and William Faithorne were the first of the seventeenth century plumbago artists. Loggan was to the lead pencil what Van Dyck was to the brush, while Faithorne's portraits, asserts Mr. Mills, are more like shadows of Lely. One of the finest Loggans in existence is a portrait of Cardinal Mazarin, done in 1659. Paton was another great plumbago artist of this period; Bellamy did Cromwell in 1650; Thomas Forster's "Duke and Duchess of Marlborough" reposes at the South Kensington Museum; and Bernard Lews (the second) portrayed Bonnie Prince Charlie and Peg Woffington. In Georgian days we find Zincke, the Richardsons, and others. Many of these artists were also engravers. A portrait of Nathaniel Lee, by Faithorne, is estimated as worth its weight in precious stones. Later portraits include one of Washington Irving, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and one of Sir Joshua Reynolds, by himself.

IO TRIUMPHE!

BLISS CARMAN contributes an inspiriting song, "Triumphalis," to the *Atlantic Monthly*, from which we quote the first and last stanzas:—

Soul, art thou sad again,
With the old sadness?
Thou shalt be glad again
With a new gladness,
When April sun and rain
Mount to the teeming brain
With the earth-madness.

Thou shalt grow strong again,
Confident, tender,—
Battle with wrong again,
Be truth's defender,—
Of the immortal train
Born to attempt, attain,
Never surrender!

SPORT AND HUMOUR.

GAME-PLAYING IN CHURCH.

MR. G. R. S. MEAD, the editor of *The Quest*, contributes a notable article on "Ceremonial Game-playing and Dancing in Mediæval Churches." To modern minds, any mixture of realism and religion is undesirable, but our forebears were very human and more imaginative than the present sedate generation—hence their adoption of many picturesque observances which, unfortunately, are now things of the past. One of the best known ecclesiastical games is that of Pelota, which is thus described:—

> The canon who had been most recently received stood ready, holding his ball (*pelotte*) in front of his chest, in the nave of St. Stephen's, about one or two of the clock in the afternoon. He then presented it formally to the dean, or to the senior dignitary present, who put what is termed the poke of his amice over his head in order to manipulate the ball with greater ease. When the dean had ceremoniously taken over the ball, he supported it, as the canon had done, on his breast with his left arm. And thereupon he immediately caught hold of one of the canons by the hand and began a dance, which was followed by the dancing of the other canons in a circle or in another mode. Then the sequence "Praises to the Paschal Victim" was chanted, accompanied by the organ, in order to make the singing more regular and more in time with the dance-movement. The organ was within hearing of the actors or executants, as they played their parts at a place in the nave where, prior to 1690, was to be seen a kind of labyrinth, in the form of several interlaced circles, as is still the case in the cathedral of Sens. But the finest part of the proceedings was the "circulation" of the ball, that is to say the passing of it from the leader of the company to the several players, and repassing of it back by them to the president, who was probably in the middle of the ring clad in all his distinctive vestments and ornaments.

Mr. Mead also describes at length the ritual of "The Whipping of Alleluia," "The Percula of Naples," etc., and gives many references and authorities which tend to show that these cases were by no means isolated or due to peculiar or local conditions.

Many investigators hold that these ceremonies were in a large measure survivals of old folk customs and adaptations from pre-Christian religions, but Mr. Mead thinks that these games "should have their heredity traced to a tradition *within* the Church, and that, too, from early times." The probabilities are strongly in favour of the former theory, although altered to meet the exigencies of primitive Christian ritual

THE SPORTSMAN AS PRESERVER.

THE sportsman has been terribly maligned, and many who have repeated the "let's kill something" anecdote, as representing the ideal of the English shooting-man, should, by way of repentance, read "The Debt of the Naturalist to the Sportsman" in this month's *Baily's Magazine*. The writer does not trouble to defend the particular pains and penalties inflicted on the lesser creature, but views the hunter as the presiding genius to whom nature herself is somewhat indebted. Thus fish, rats, and frogs would have a poor time were it not for the kindly interference of the sportsman; and as for birds, well, these simply couldn't exist without the fostering care of the man with the gun. We give the author's argument for what it is worth:—

> There is no doubt that the occurrence of some rare birds in the Midland counties is to be attributed to the hold which foxhunting has on the country.
>
> There are fewer gamekeepers and gardeners here than elsewhere, the coverts are kept for the foxes, and in the spring-time while the vixen is laying up her cubs the birds are nesting in undisturbed quiet in the thick hedges and trees of the fox coverts.
>
> Then where foxes are other vermin, stoats, rats, and weasels are kept in check, and these are terrible foes to the nestlings. Altogether the fox is a most useful friend to the naturalist. A really well-managed fox covert is the best of sanctuaries for wild life.
>
> The general conclusion we must come to is that sport in general is one of the best allies the naturalist has, and could we imagine an England without sport, we might have a land as birdless and songless as Italy and parts of France are to-day.

THE ORIGIN OF BILLIARDS.

IN *Windsor* for October, Frederic Adye describes the evolution and progress of the game of billiards. He says, though probably not so old as chess, billiards is certainly a game of great antiquity. Its derivation is said to be from *bal* and *yard*, a stick. It is in no way akin to cricket, but certainly to croquet. An old print of 1710 represents a game of billiards with the ball being driven through arches standing on the bed of the table. Carr and Kentfield appear to have been the earliest claimants of championship honours. The first-named flourished about 1825. Carr achieved his reputation by means of the side twist. The magic of this was attributed to the chalk that he used, and he made quite a good thing by grinding up some fine chalk and retailing it in pill-boxes at 2s. 6d. a-piece. Kentfield lived until 1873, and remained champion unbeaten till his star paled before that of John Roberts, the elder. Kentfield made great use of the spot stroke. His highest all-round break was 100. The improvement in amateur play is said to have been great. Once there was but one amateur in the entire country credited with a 100 break. Now double

that number has more than once been achieved in the amateur championship.

Mr. Melbourne Inman, champion of English billiards, contributes his say on the modern game. He says we have reached such a high state of efficiency at the present time, that to him the future seems to rest with the individual player himself, his precision of striking, and consistency of form, *plus* the various scoring systems. The first place in scientific billiards, he says, was taken by a French officer, one of the survivors of Napoleon's Grande Armée, Capitaine Mingaud. While in captivity in Paris he conceived the idea of dispensing with the mace and using the leather-tipped stick now known as a cue. The father of modern billiards is John Roberts. He lifted the billiard table from amongst unpleasant surroundings and showed it to be the medium of scientific recreation.

REMINISCENCES OF A COLONIAL JUDGE.

IN the September number of the *Canadian Magazine* Mr. D. W. Prowse gives the reminiscences of a garrulous old man, of "dear, delightful days of Arcadian simplicity, when port wine was a shilling a bottle, and we had no debt." His has been an unusually varied career. As a young fellow he was a lawyer, estate agent, representative of a great English fire insurance office, and member of the Legislature. Later in life his multitude of offices were worthy of Gilbertian comic opera. He was district judge, police magistrate, chairman of Quarter Sessions, chairman of the Board of Health, and inspector, with full control of the police. One morning he found himself admiral of the Bait Squadron and called upon to take command and fight the French fishermen. When nominated for judge in 1865 he had two opponents. Unfortunately for themselves, these individuals were overcome by lavish hospitality, and at the moment when the nominations had to be handed in found themselves on the steamer one hundred miles to leeward of the district. From his rich store of anecdotes regarding wrecking, robbery, and forgery, I select the following, which tells how a cross-hackling judge was forced to laugh by an Irish inspector's wit. A man had been caught setting fire to his house. It was a clear case of arson. At the trial the judge cross-examined the inspector very severely:—

"You arrested the prisoner?"

"Yes, my lord."

"Was he very much frightened?"

"Terribly scared, my lord."

"You searched the prisoner—what did you find, sir?"

"I found, my lord, the 'Key of Heaven' (a Catholic prayer-book) in one pocket and his insurance policy in the other. He was prepared for both worlds, my lord."

MISSIONARIES AS MISCHIEF-MAKERS.

THE arrest of a number of Christians, charged with conspiring against the life of the Governor-General of Korea, is still "wropt in mystery." The *Oriental Review* contains an article by Bishop Harris, in which he says the kindest things about everyone concerned, and especially eulogises the paternal toleration of the Japanese Government in all matters of religion, and the missionaries work hand-in-hand with the authorities. He says:—

> The naming of so many leading missionaries in Korea as being implicated in the conspiracy against the life of the Governor-General is not to be taken in the sense that the Government is seeking to discredit them. After the conclusion of the trial, I am confident that it will appear that the authorities have not for a moment regarded the missionaries as being connected with this scheme of murder, but as pursuing a directly opposite course.

To arrest and imprison one's friends is certainly Gilbertian, but we hope with the good Bishop that the incident will end happily for everyone concerned.

"BULLS IN THE AIR."

MRS. E. LYTTELTON, describing in the *Nineteenth Century* the humours of Irish servants, turns in a drove of Irish "bulls." She says:—

> I believe it is commonly supposed that no Irish man or woman ever opens his mouth without letting fall some pearl of price in the shape of a "bull" or other unconscious witticism. This is perhaps a slight exaggeration, but one does now and again come across a genuine specimen. I once had the good fortune to overhear one myself. Two working men were walking close behind me in Stephen's Green, and one said to the other, "I niver seen sich times! What wid the cowld, an' what wid wan thing an' another, there's people dyin' now that niver died befower." Bulls are certainly in the very air one breathes in Ireland, and that among all classes. A friend once explained to me how that "my mother was the only one of my aunts who was ever married." She could see nothing amiss with the sentence, and was decidedly annoyed at the smiles which greeted it. (But, after all, as a "bull" was it any worse than Milton's "fairest of her daughters Eve," or the remark of Thucydides that the Peloponnesian War was the greatest of those that had gone before?) My husband was one day trying to find a place in the electric tramway from Portrush to the golf-course, but was told by the conductor, "Sure, there's no seats here barrin' ye'd stand."

The Reviews Reviewed.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

We notice elsewhere Mr. Legge's article on the late King, the first of fifteen papers on very diverse subjects, which makes the *Fortnightly* excellent reading. Mr. Arthur A. Baumann writes on "The Opportunity of the Unionists"; we are glad to find one at least who can clear his own mind of cant. He says straightly:—

It is no use deceiving ourselves about the Midlothian election. Self-deception has been the bane of the Conservative party. The victory of Major Hope was not certainly a triumph for Tariff Reform. The successful candidate must be accepted as the best witness on the cause of his own success. Major Hope has declared that he did not win on Tariff Reform; though he does not dwell, naturally, on the fact that he explicitly assured the electors that Tariff Reform was *not* the issue. Neither was the election an emphatic condemnation of the Home Rule Bill, for the increase in the Unionist vote was very small, a little over 5 per cent. The election was an unmistakable protest against the Insurance Act.

"Politicus" is moved to discuss "The Unionist Land Policy" in an entirely partisan spirit, for he must know the value of such statements as these:—

Striving to tax the landlords out of their land, merely in order to gain votes in the towns, the Liberal politicians are taxing the British farmers out of their farms and homes, driving many of them across the ocean, and increasing the general flight from the country. Liberal policy, which during sixty years has done all the injury it could to our agriculture, threatens to make its ruin irretrievable.

Mr. Perceval Landon contributes an interesting survey of the affairs of "Tibet, China, and India," and Mr. Charles Boyd writes encouragingly on "The New Day in Rhodesia."

In contrast to these affairs of men we are introduced anew in "The Insects' Homes" to the miniature world discovered by Fabre. The reviewer is Maurice Maeterlinck, who writes charmingly of the heroes, monsters, and intellectuals of the insect world. Here is an absorbing picture of Lilliputian nuptials:—

All said, the marriage customs are dreadful, and, contrary to what happens in every other world, here it is the female of the pair that stands for strength and intelligence and also for cruelty and tyranny, which appear to be their inevitable consequence. Almost every wedding ends in the violent and immediate death of the husband. Often the bride begins by eating a certain number of suitors. The archetype of these fantastic unions could be supplied by the Languedocian Scorpions, who, as we know, carry lobster-claws and a long tail supplied with a sting the prick of which is extremely dangerous. They have a prelude to the festival in the shape of a sentimental stroll, claw in claw; then, motionless, with fingers still gripped, they contemplate each other blissfully, interminably; and day and night pass over their ecstasy, while they remain face to face, petrified with admiration. Next, the foreheads come together and touch; the mouths—if we can give the name of mouth to the monstrous orifice that opens between the claws—are joined in a sort of kiss; after which the union is accomplished, the male is transfixed with a mortal sting and the terrible spouse crunches and gobbles him up with gusto.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

The feature of the month's chronicle is that the editor has arrived at the conclusion that the German Emperor really wants peace, and at Baltic Port has recognised the value of the Triple *Entente* for the maintenance of the balance of power. The Triple Alliance is, indeed, Mr. Maxde recognises, grateful to the Triple *Entente* for saving them from the fire-eaters at Berlin and their head, the German Crown Prince. This from the *National*, in place of the usual panic-screech, is quite refreshing.

Mr. W. R. Lawson tells the story of the Marconi Company from his point of view. The company, he says, was about to die a natural death, when it secured as managing director in 1909 Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, brother of Sir Rufus Isaacs and now Cabinet Minister. Then the company made an advantageous bargain with the Post Office. Again this year a much more advantageous arrangement has been made for the company with the Postmaster-General. The result has been success for the company at the expense of the taxpayer and the public. A committee of inquiry is proposed, and the writer looks forward to its examination of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Attorney-General, and the Postmaster-General—who "have figured more or less in this suspicious episode."

Mr. Borden's opportunity, according to "Imperialist," is to insist as a condition of Canada's helping the British Navy, "without a supplementary British programme, no Canadian programme."

Mr. Maurice Low says that there is no hope of the Senate ratifying an appeal to The Hague on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. He reports that there has been little evidence of rancour towards Great Britain in the American Press. The old days of twisting the lion's tail have gone.

Mr. E. B. Mitford adjures Liberalism to renounce its un-Imperial, if not anti-Imperial, tendency, and to embrace Imperialism, otherwise it will be crushed between the Imperialism it affects to despise and the Socialism which it dreads.

Mr. W. J. Courthope declares that the House of Commons has usurped all the attributes of

sovereignty, so that the Cabinet and not the monarchy is now the despot and the Ministers composing the Cabinet are irresponsible. But, as the Crown and not the House of Commons is the centre of the Empire, the doctrine of Ministerial responsibility must receive a new interpretation.

Mrs. Frederic Harrison, after repeating some outworn arguments against woman suffrage, suggests that there should be constructed a sort of standing committee of women known for their efficiency as inspectors, examiners, etc., with some dozen other women chosen from outside, to act as a bureau of information to receive complaints and collect evidence and serve as a purely honorary body of a consultative character on questions which concern women and children.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE October number contains a wide range of interest and variety.

Mr. Herbert Samuel writes on Federal Government, and hopes that such elements of federalism as may suit the case will be brought in to correct the present over-centralisation of the government of the United Kingdom and under-centralisation of the government of the Empire.

A FREE ANGLO-AMERICAN CANAL.

Of the Panama difficulty Mr. J. Ellis Barker obligingly suggests the solution. Great Britain should guarantee the position of the United States at Panama, and the United States need no longer fear the canal being attacked. The Panama Canal should be freed from dues in the same way in which the Danish Sound dues were abolished. The extension of the Panama tolls should be secured by the payment of a lump sum, capitalising the average income to be derived from the canal. In this Great Britain might take the initiative.

THE COMING DISMEMBERMENT OF CHINA.

Dr. Dillon prophesies the dismemberment of China within the next twelve, or even six, months. He says:—

Inner and Outer Mongolia have severed their connection with China. Tibet has followed their example. Russia finds a document which proves Mongolia's right to secede. Great Britain refuses to recognise the world's "youngest and greatest Republic" unless the Republic formally undertakes to respect the virtual independence of Tibet. St. Petersburg and Tokio accord to the Mongolian rebels the rights of belligerents. The Tsar's Government sends military instructors to Mongolia and tells China that she may not exercise a vestige of real sovereignty over that rebellious people. And the three "friendly" Powers are now turning the 1,546,000 square miles of China proper into a vast *Pale of Settlement* in which 380 millions are to be cooped up henceforth, forbidden to settle not only abroad but even on the 2,744,000 square miles beyond the Wall which the Republic has just proclaimed "integral parts of China."

ARE THE IRISH UNFIT FOR HOME RULE?

Mr. S. de Vere, writing from Limerick on the social aspects of Home Rule, declares that the Irishman, individually and collectively, is his own worst enemy. He illustrates this position by himself blackening the Celtic nature for its contempt of law and order, its mistrust of fellow-countrymen, dishonesty and corrupton. Ireland, therefore, is unfit for Home Rule.

HOW TO END ANGOLA SLAVERY.

Mr. William Cadbury and Mr. E. D. Morel suggest that this country, as guarantor of the Portuguese African domain, should despatch a special commission to Angola and the Islands to investigate the deplorable conditions of the slave traffic prevailing there. If it should be found that Portugal cannot govern her vast dependencies in West Africa humanely, we should do everything to forward the transfer by friendly agreement of such territories or parts of them to other Powers who will administer them rightly.

TO HELP THE WOMAN BEHIND THE PURDÂ.

Captain Charles Rolleston pleads for the extension of the system of lady advocates to protect women behind the purdâ in India from being wrongfully deprived of their property, and also for the Government encouragement of lady doctors to save them from the brutalities and worse of their present treatment in sickness.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Rev. A. H. T. Clarke, writing on the conflict of religion and science, calmly announces that the study of the geological record has killed evolution. S. M. Mitra undertakes to prove the presence of Christianity in Hinduism by finding parallels to the Beatitudes and to the Ten Commandments in the ancient scriptures of India. Mr. Sydney Brooks shows how the New York police and magistracy are under the control of the politicians, who have organised in their service the criminals and desperadoes imported from all parts of the world. Mrs. Hall reproduces the notes of an interview with Napoleon at St. Helena in 1817, in which Captain Hall learned from the illustrious captive that his father, who was at school with him at Brienne, was the first Englishman he ever saw. Mr. C. E. Stewart reproduces in facsimile a most interesting statement of accounts by a visitor to London in the year 1651. With that as clue the writer gives a very vivid picture of the capital in long-gone times.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary* for October is a good all-round number. Several articles have been separately noticed.

DR. DILLON ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Dr. Dillon thinks that M. Sazonoff's visit will be largely concerned with the Persian problem, and suggests that Sad-ud-Dowleh might be the strong man which both Powers would find it wise to appoint. He deals faithfully with the scandal of "the Yankee Panama," and says if the Panama Canal Act remains on the statute book of the United States, international covenants with Washington will have lost all binding force. It will shake all faith in arbitration and treaties, and will make one feel that huge armaments are the only trustworthy guarantees of territorial integrity and of peace. Morocco he describes as a heavy drag on France, who mistakenly conceived it as another Algiers. To reduce to order tribe after tribe piecemeal will involve a huge army of occupation. Italy, Dr. Dillon thinks, will certainly renew her membership of the Triple Alliance.

UNCONSCIOUS HUMOUR OF THE ANTI-HOME-RULER.

Mr. Ashton Hilliers describes Ireland on the eve of Home Rule. He does not spare the ludicrous inconsistencies of the Irish opponents to Home Rule. He says:—

> There you have them—the relics, the leavings of what was once a dominant aristocracy, decrepit now, bankrupt in statesmanship and brains, ruined by its bigotry and want of foresight. So loyal, that it is going (so it says) to rise in arms against its king and his laws (such of them as it doesn't like), so divorced from the facts of its environment that it keeps on relating the same old incompatible tarradiddles, assuring you in the same breath that the country is seething with sedition, yet absolutely peaceful; armed to the teeth, yet thinking of nothing save the newly found prosperity; abhorring the very words "Home Rule," yet awaiting, finger on trigger, the opportunity to shoot; crimeless, yet always, day in, day out, committing ineffective attempts to murder. Oh, my brothers, wheresoever light and leading may be, they are certainly not with you! But let no man say that the comic Irishman is extinct.
>
> The fact is obvious that with comparatively unimportant exceptions, Ireland, *outside Belfast and the Protestant districts adjacent*, is practically free from crimes of violence. This can be verified by reference to the charges of the judges on circuit.

BAD BUSINESS AT THE POST OFFICE.

Mr. G. P. Collins calls attention to what he conceives to be the bad management of the trading departments of the State, notably the telegraph service, which is being worked at an annual loss of over a million. He reckons that the sum paid by the telephone company as royalties for the right to trade in telephone business should go direct to the Exchequer, and not be entered to the credit of the State telephone service. So readjusted, the account shows an annual loss of £340,286. Even allowing the royalties of the telephone company to be reckoned in the telephone account, the department shows no profit. He presses for an economy in management that will resist the pressure of interests and of the popular desire for cheapness.

WHAT THE TARIFF COSTS AMERICA.

Mrs. Ashton Jonson wages ruthless war from American experience against Protection as a panacea for Labour unrest. One manufacturer she quotes as showing that the tariff compelled the American people to pay six millions a year for shoes more than they otherwise would. Further, Protection is being demanded by shoe manufacturers. English samples were shown by them as costing 5s. 6d., impossible of duplication in America under 9s. 6d. Cashmere hose, which in London would cost 3s., could not be bought under 8s. or 10s. The American consumer pays just about double what his English cousin does. She quotes Miss Tarbell to show the pernicious effects of the Tariff League, which is perfectly organised to bring the influence of almost unlimited wealth to bear in the support of the protected interests. "Nothing but a revolution can bring about a reversal of the tariff policy."

OTHER ARTICLES.

H. A. L. Fisher gives a vivid sketch of Corsica and its Napoleonic reminiscences. He remarks that the French Government have put up no tablet to mark any of the homes or houses of the great Napoleon, though he is held in adoring memory by the Corsican people. Professor Sanday thinks that the prospects of Christian reunion in 1912 have been advanced, not merely by the positive negotiations so far approved by the Established Church and the United Free Church of Scotland, but also by the milder temper with which Welsh Disestablishment has been discussed. Rev. E. C. E. Owen laments the defective teaching in the modern side of English public schools. Rev. W. C. Stewart contributes an appreciation of Lafcadio Hearn.

MR. MAURICE LOW quotes in the *National* a salutary remark from the New York *Sun*:—"The Monroe Doctrine is but painted lightning unless behind it and every application, amplification, amendment and corollary of it stand the Army and Navy of the United States, the whole power of the United States, and behind that the substantial majority of American public opinion.

THE HIBBERT JOURNAL.

THE most striking papers in the October number—a native of Fiji's plea for Christian polytheism, and H. V. Arkell's account of the regeneration of the Catholic Church in France as a result of Disestablishment—have been separately noticed.

Mr. F. I. Paradise illustrates the exuberant optimism of the American by acclaiming Mr. Roosevelt's new departure as the unrolling of the splendour of God, and as the initiation of a new era of industrial and social justice achieved through the genuine rule of the people. He sees signs of the coming renaissance of religious faith on a national scale.

Mr. A. J. F. Blair pleads for the higher Socialism, which would, without violent changes, so transform the social atmosphere and awaken the social conscience that a millionaire will come to feel as much ashamed of himself as a man who has been warned off the Turf. "When it becomes as disreputable to be a millionaire as to be known to have robbed a bank, the main attraction of immense wealth will have disappeared."

Mr. L. P. Jacks shows that under democracy the area of authority is being steadily expanded, and asks whether the people are being trained for the corresponding habit of obedience.

The Hon. Bertrand Russell finds the essence of religion in the quality of infinity, and wishes to preserve three elements in Christianity—namely, worship, acquiescence, and love, but declares that it is not necessary that the object of worship should exist as long as one wishes it to exist!

Mr. Edwin Bevan, writing on the Gnostic Redeemer, says that no real parallel has been found to the belief of the Divine One "taking upon Himself for love of man the form of a servant."

Mr. J. W. Scott impeaches the doctrine of Bergson as destructive of the notion of personality, and so leading to pessimism.

Professor Lobstein endeavours to estimate the worth of Tyrrell to the Protestant consciousness.

Mr. T. R. Glover recalls the dæmon environment of the primitive Christians, and observes that it was broken down not by philosophy and science but by the ideas and personality of Jesus of Nazareth.

M. J. Landa discusses the future of Judaism in England, and says that the majority of the would-be reformers are indifferentists. They will probably drift away from Judaism. The others will remain within the orthodox fold and observe just so much of the ancient faith as suits them.

THE DUTCH REVIEWS.

De Gids contains several contributions concerning Anna Louisa Geertruida Bosboom-Toussaint, the celebrated authoress, the centenary of whose birth was duly observed on September 16. From these contributions, and from another in *De Tijdspiegel*, we learn that she was a noble woman who ever worked for the advancement of the Dutch people. Her romances might interest English people; she has dealt with Leicester and Queen Elizabeth, Lady Margaret Douglas, and others. This review also publishes an article on the report of a Commission enquiring into the matter of the revision of the Dutch Constitution, with a view to certain electoral changes. These include Proportional Representation, Manhood Suffrage, and Female Suffrage.

"Army and School" is the title of the opening contribution to *De Tijdspiegel*. It is generally conceded that physical and mental training should go hand in hand; it is also agreed that the country should be in a position to defend itself from foreign aggression. Therefore some kind of military training would be good from all points of view, for it develops the physique, it teaches the art of national defence, and it inculcates discipline and obedience, also the knowledge how to command. There is a philosophic article on free will, in which the writer contends that the will is free, and gives definitions of terms.

In *Elsevier*, the illustrated article on Venetian glass work is exceedingly interesting; the text is instructive and the pictures show some excellent specimens of the art, including old vases that delight the eye. Filigree work, according to Venetian tradition, was discovered in 1540, and seven years later an edict was promulgated that forbade the glass workers to make the process known to outsiders.

Vragen des Tijds also deals with the question of boys doing military exercises in order to prepare them for the time when they, as young men, will take up military duties in earnest, and in order to give them a liking for the same. The article contains much information on the general subject of young men and the Army, and the writer reminds us that in olden times (notably in the British Navy) lads of twelve and thirteen were not infrequently employed on active service. The long school vacations afford splendid opportunities.

In another contribution, Anna Polak writes forcibly about the position of women in the labour market and the hostility of certain politicians to any enlargement of the feminine sphere of activity.

THE SPANISH REVIEWS.

CERVANTES occupies so important a place in Spanish literature that one expects to find essays on "Don Quixote" tolerably often in the periodicals. *La Lectura* opens with a lecture on that chapter of the masterpiece which concerns the meeting with the galley slaves, in the course of which many explanations of words and customs are given. The slaves are chained together, each with a ring round his neck, securely padlocked; that was a common sight, and the writer quotes from an old official document concerning prisoners as an illustration. Other explanations and references are equally entertaining. The second contribution to this issue will command more attention from the non-Spanish reader; it is an account of a journey to Tihuanacu, in Bolivia, and a description of the ruins to be seen there. The writer tells us how he journeyed to Tihuanacu via Huyana, Potosi and Illampu, near Lake Titicaca, and he dwells on the glorious landscape. Tihuanacu may be called the tomb of the race of Aymara. There is a church or temple, with two granite figures in the doorway; the lineaments of these effigies seem as if moulded rather than produced by incisions. Of the great Palace of Kalasasaia there remain some stones and pillars, but one's curiosity is aroused by the huge blocks of lava used in the construction of part of the edifice. How were they brought to this place?

Nuestro Tiempo has a long article on the laws relating to the disposal of family property in various provinces, showing the methods of division among descendants and ascendants. It might form a good subject for discussion in a political debating society. There is an appreciation of Henri Poincaré, the French scientist, and an essay on "Rousseau and His Influence." According to this essay, the influence of the great Frenchman can be traced in many celebrated men—Kant and Huxley among others.

The concluding instalment of the essay on "The Science of Customs" appears in *Ciudad de Dios*. In how far custom affects one's ideas of right and wrong it is difficult to determine, says the author; before we can make a science of such a matter we must be able to state definitely what are the exact factors, just as the astronomer and the naturalist do. A long contribution follows concerning the four celebrated portraits of Philip II. to be seen in the Escurial, the construction of which was due to that monarch. The writer observes at the outset that he does not propose to deal with the portraits not in the Escurial, for the simple reason that he has not seen them. He contrives to give some very interesting details of the monarch who sent the Invincible Armada to our shores and of his counterfeit presentments.

The story of Beatrice of Aragon, who became Queen of Hungary, is continued in the current issue of *España Moderna*. From the many incidents here recorded, the following is one of the most striking: In 1475 she wrote to the Pope concerning the canonisation of a priest named Bonaventura, dead long prior to that date; she urged that this honour should be done because he was so saintly and because a miracle had happened in connection with his mortal remains. His body had long since become dust, except the tongue with which he had preached the Gospel so earnestly; that member had remained intact, without the slightest trace of decay. Sr. J. Perez de Guzman deals with the Educative Methods of Latin and British Civilisations, showing how the Neo-Latin peoples have differentiated from the old Romans and how the Anglo-Saxons have improved from the almost savage state of their ancestors and acquired virtues similar to those of the Romans. In the course of his remarks he speaks of lying; among the Latin peoples a falsehood uttered by a lad provokes a smile at his smartness, whereas the result of being found out in a lie would mean a severe castigation for a British boy.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

THE *North American Review* for September presents a wide variety of topics and writers. Four of the articles have been separately mentioned.

William Elliot Griffiths contributes a very glowing panegyric of Mutsuhito the Great, whose character he maintains is revealed in his poetry.

Miss Edith Wyatt finds in Mr. W. D. Howells a national contribution. "Whatever else he may say, Howells tells the tale of the speculative soul of America." Rev. P. S. Moxom sketches Turgenieff the man.

Mr. Arthur Benington contributes interesting illustrations, grotesque and serious, of the way in which Shakespeare and other great writers have been translated.

Mr. Charles Johnston warns the American farmer against the true inwardness of Socialism.

Mr. John Burroughs indulges in a reverie upon "the phantoms behind us," the long procession of different forms of life through which life has evolved into man.

PSYCHICAL REVIEWS.

THE *Theosophist* for September does not contain much new matter. Mrs. Besant's lecture on "Investigations into the Super-Physical" is concluded, as also are the articles on "The Coming Christ," by a group of American students. Alba concludes his paper on "Education and Spiritual Culture," and explains how the religious consciousness should be awakened. He maintains that the first step towards this is by developing a perception of the beautiful and the faculty to conceive beauty under all its forms. Æsthetic, ethical, and religious problems must be linked together that they may by common effort evolve the religious consciousness. Educational work should not be carried on in the midst of cities and in the foul atmosphere of dusty streets. "The school ought to stand in the wood, amid flowers, having the blue sky over it . . . . By turning our backs on Nature, we deaden the receptive faculties in ourselves and in our children." Most interesting is the writer's account of the colour-sound method employed by Mrs. Ownkowsky, the Russian violinist, in teaching children. A. Rangasvami Aiyar tells of the work, progress, and expansion of the Theosophical Society under the title of "The Old Order Changeth." Marguerite Pollard writes on the Bahai movement and theosophy.

The *Theosophical Chronicle* for September contains many very good articles. "J. N." shows by copious quotations from the writings of the ancient bards and Druids how the teachings of Druidism and theosophy have much in common. In "Thoughts on the Law of Cycles" E. A. Cory explains how in our lives we are constantly influenced by cycles of feeling and thinking—it is thus our so-called *habits* are formed. The writer says "that the knowledge of the working of cyclic law, and the law of the formation of habits, as we may call it, would be of infinite help to us in the curing of habits, in the checking of bad habits, and in the making of new habits." Captain Samuel Turner gives some interesting extracts from a semi-official report of an official visit to the Leshoo Lama in the year 1775. The Leshoo Lama was at the time eighteen months old, but, although unable to speak a word, conducted himself with "astonishing dignity and decorum." Herbert Coryn, M.D., M.R.C.S., writes on "Cerebral Localisation," which theory, he says, is finding greater and greater difficulty in maintaining life, and is rapidly giving way to the new conception "that much or all the brain is involved in every function, but that some particular parts are the connecting places with the outer world."

Two articles are of special interest in the *Theosophical Path* this month, and both deal with the same subject, "Man," and his development, which must come from within, from himself, from his higher self. "The phenomenal universe comes and goes, yet man, the eternal, remains. Stripped of all his accessories . . . . he stands just what he has made himself, no more and no less. . . . One thing alone, of all those which he fancies he ever has or ever can possess, is his—that indefinable yet comprehensive thing, his character." "Man feels dimly, at present, that the race is approaching a crisis, that his only hope of safety is to ally himself to the Higher Self—the God within, to boldly re-assume his creative functions, bring order out of chaos, or be swept to destruction." These two quotations are from Gertrude van Pelt's article, "The Upbuilding of Real Life," and "The World Problem," by H. Alexander Fussell. Among other articles are "Wesleyan Minister and the Higher Self," by H. T. Edge; "Mysteries of Sound," by a Student; and an article on the "Late Emperor of Japan," by Kenneth Morris.

The *Occult Review* contains an account of a curious medical superstition of the Middle Ages, relating to the Powder of Sympathy, which was used as a cure for wounds. The powder was not applied to the wound, but to any article that might have the blood from the wound upon it. Miss Mabel Collins contributes another chapter of her book, "The Transparent Jewel." Irene E. Toye Warner writes a most interesting paper on "The Religion of Ancient India."

THE FORUM.

ONE or two papers have been separately noticed. Mr. Allen Kline indulges in a historic survey to prove that the rise of a new Party is inevitable. To succeed, it must be based on two conceptions: the Government shall be the servants of the people and be vested with sufficient power to discharge this service. Mr. E. E. Miller describes certain factors in the re-making of country life. Thanks to improved farming, the farmer is going to get more out of his dealings with the soil. He will get more out of his dealings with men. He will not rest content with a basis of business that gives less than 50 per cent. of the consumer's money to the producer. A third factor is the farmer's increasing desire for a better standard of living. Mr. Albert Hardy reviews the progress of the movement for cremation. Benjamin de Casseres says of Pierre Loti, as of Lafcadio Hearn, that he phantomises the universe. He is the Prospero of impressionism. His books are an aromatic hashish.

Some Books of the Month.

THE "ENTENTE CORDIALE." *

Mlle. de Pratz has had the felicity of writing a book which all will agree to praise. For once let us start with the outside. The cover is dark red, with a design in gold copied from a beautiful ancient book cover. It is like a Frenchwoman to desire that her inmost thought should have an adequate outside garment. The internal idea is a noble one, and especially grateful to the Review of Reviews, for that which we have been trying to do for years by means of the Scholars' International Correspondence and the exchange of homes Mlle. de Pratz is doing on a wider basis. Whereas English people generally used to decline acquaintance with "foreigners," preferring to fight them, now the desire to be friends is gaining ground. But how can you be friends with people of whom you know only their outward appearance? Mlle. de Pratz sets out to show her countrymen and women from the inside. This she is peculiarly qualified to do. A Frenchwoman to the fingertips, with no alien blood, she was educated in England and obtained her diploma in an old-established London college for women. All who read her brilliantly written book will realise her command of English and her knowledge of England. During her years of study here her holidays were always spent in France, and later she became Professor of Literature in a Paris Lycée and General Inspectrice of Public Charities. Add to this the fact that her social position is a high one, and it will be readily seen that her advantages for seeing both English and French points of view are exceptional.

Mlle. de Pratz rightly says that of all countries in the world France is the most difficult to know, largely owing to a temperament essentially their own. For instance:—

> The head of a French family will not admit an outsider of any kind into his circle unless he knows everything about that outsider, even if the stranger be of his own race and nationality.

Of course, this originated in the strict seclusion from the outside world of the *jeune fille* which was once so rigorously maintained. Another reason why the French are so often misunderstood by us is that they wear their vices on the outside, blatantly, flagrantly, whilst we conceal ours, and thus they appear worse than they are. Then, too, we form our estimate mainly from Parisians, and Paris is the intellect not the heart of France. Comparing France and England, Mlle. de Pratz says:—

> The essential racial differences between the French and English lie in the fact that the French are absorbing and assimilative, while the English are aggressively and wilfully non-adaptable. The French believe that they have much to learn from other nations. The English are inclined to believe that they have nothing to learn from anybody. But as nations, as individuals, always possess the qualities of their defects, this non-adaptability of the Englishman constitutes his very strength, and makes his race the dominant race when brought into conflict with more barbarous peoples. That is why he is so excellent a coloniser among inferior communities. But when in contact with other civilised nations, he can learn nothing from them. He carries his own habits and customs and personal idiosyncrasies wherever he goes, and considers them infallibly superior—because they are English—to the habits, customs, and idiosyncrasies of the inhabitants of the country in which he has decided to live,

thus explaining many of the inconvenient misunderstandings which it is her object to clear away.

These quotations, however, give very little idea of the gay brightness of style and broad outlook of this desirable book, and tell nothing of the attractive illustrations, verbal and pictorial. Of Frenchwomen Mlle. de Pratz says:—

> The type of woman who knows little or nothing concerning her husband's business affairs and who is content to receive a weekly wage from her husband to cover the household expenses and her own does not exist in France. The French wife is not only her husband's confidante, but is essentially a co-worker and partner, sharing all his interests both in business and private affairs. She prefers to work if she has no dowry, rather than to live upon her husband's generosity. She will not allow him to support the entire expenses of the household, for she has a fine spirit, and insists upon her own economical independence, whether it comes from her own private income or whether it be the wage of her own efforts Yet in a Paris kitchen nothing is ever lost or wasted, and everything is subjected to the scrutinising eye of the mistress of the house, who knows to a nicety the resources of her gardemanger.

But the book itself must be read, for there is in it not one word that can be neglected; whether she is talking about education and the stress laid on that as beyond mere instruction; the chapter on match-making, which Mlle. de Pratz obviously approves of; the inside view of a French Lycée, with a delightful story which I have no space to quote; the Paris Salon; or the final chapter on that bane of Paris life—*La Concierge*.

* *France from Within*. By Claire de Pratz. (Hodder and Stoughton. 10s. 6d. net.)

THE GREATEST LIBERTY MAN HAS EVER TAKEN WITH NATURE.*

As a boy Mr. Bryce pored over the books of old travellers in the Andes, such as Humboldt, and the accounts of the primitive American people as given in Prescott's "Conquest of Peru," so that when the opportunity of a four months' journey presented itself it was eagerly grasped. One result is a record of the first impressions of a man pre-eminently accurate in essential information, and with a judgment, based upon keen observation and international knowledge, tempered with the tact which belongs to the great Ambassador. The story opens with his railway journey across the isthmus of Panama and a description of the Canal works, "that greatest liberty man has ever taken with Nature." About half way through he saw the hill of Balboa, from the top of which, he was told, both oceans could be seen if the weather were propitious. In picturesque language he describes the approach to Colon, the Atlantic town, and Panama on the Pacific. In no measured fashion Mr. Bryce describes the care the United States Government has taken for the health of the people working in that region, formerly so pestiferous. The houses, he says,

> are each of them surrounded on every floor by a fine wire netting which, while freely admitting the air, excludes winged insects. All the hospitals have been netted so carefully that no insect can enter to carry out infection from a patient. Every path and every yard is scrupulously clean and neat. Not a puddle of water is left where mosquitoes can breed, for every slope and bottom has been carefully drained. Even on the grass slopes that surround the villas at Ancon there are little tile drains laid to carry off the rain.

And his comment is that to have made one of the pest-houses of the world as healthy as Boston or London is an achievement of which the American medical staff, and their country for them, may well be proud. From Panama Mr. Bryce travelled to Peru, which is no longer an Eldorado, for its chief riches have gone either to fire-eating adventurers or have become the portion of a rival government. Contrasting old and later Peru, he says:

> The break between the old Peru of the Incas and the newer Peru was as complete as it was sudden. The earlier had passed on nothing to the later, because the spirit of the race was too hopelessly broken to enable it to give anything. There remains only the submissiveness of a downtrodden peasantry, and its pathetic fidelity to its primitive superstitions. Some old evils passed away, some new evils appeared. Human sacrifices ended and the burning of heretics began.

Of Arequipa, three days from Lima, he writes: "It was an oasis like Tadmore in the wilderness," and he tells a delightful love story of the old Colonial days.

Unfortunately, space prevents a longer description of the impressions taken in the further journey down to the Straits of Magellan. This last is, perhaps, the most memorable portion of the book, as it concerns a part of the world and a part of our possessions so little known. The Argentine, Uruguay, Brazil, all receive notice, but not until nearing his journey's end does Mr. Bryce indulge in comment, commercial or political. He queries: "May not territories be developed too quickly? Might it not have been better for the United States if their growth had been slower, if their public lands had not been so hastily disposed of, if in their eagerness to obtain the labour they needed they had not drawn in a multitude of ignorant immigrants from central and southern Europe? With so long a life in prospect as men of science grant to our planet, why should we seek to open all the mines and cut down all the forests and leave nothing in the exploitation of natural resources to succeeding generations?"

Of the Monroe Doctrine he says:

> So long as there was any fear of an attempt of the European Powers to overthrow Republican Government in any of the American States, the protection promised was welcome, and the United States felt a corresponding interest in their clients. "But circumstances alter cases," the South American Republics say, "and since there are no longer rain-clouds coming up from the East, why should a friend, however well-intentioned, insist on holding an umbrella over us? We are quite able to do that for ourselves if necessary."

Neither does Mr. Bryce find much evidence of solidarity of interest amongst the South American peoples, and certainly race-consciousness is not so patent and potent as in North America. He does not give a very favourable report of the young Englishmen who emigrate as compared with the Germans.

> "They care less for their work," so my informants declared, "and they do it less thoroughly. Their interests at school in England have lain chiefly in playing or in reading about cricket and football, not in any pursuit needing mental exertion; and here, where cricket and football are not to be had, they become listless and will not, like the young Germans, spend their time in mastering the language and the business conditions of the country." What truth there is in this I had no means of testing, but Valparaiso is not the only foreign port in which one hears such things said

—a truth which it is a pity the young men in question do not take more to heart.

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* *South America: Observations and Impressions.* By James Bryce. (Macmillan. 8s. 6d. net.)

FOUR STUDIES OF WOMEN AND MARRIAGE.

IN *Mrs. Ames** the man and woman are illegally attracted chiefly because they are idle. In *The Three Anarchists*† Janet and George are tempted because she is unmated, though married. Both are young and mutually attractive. In *The Irresistible Mrs. Ferrers*‡ the wife passionately loves her husband, who has married her without affection in order to have an heir. In *Lamorna*§ the difficulties are chiefly temperamental.

Mr. Benson gives us in *Mrs. Ames* some clever character-sketches, drawn from the *élite* of Risborough, which, like Cheltenham, is the special resort of retired Army people, solicitors, etc. Mrs. Ames is the social leader, a woman with any amount of common sense, plucky, and dominant with the power which knowledge of one's own resources and carelessness about the opinion of other people give. Her husband is good-hearted and happy-go-lucky, and though ten years younger than his wife, this has been a matter of no moment until the period when our introduction to them takes place. And her cousin, Mrs. Evans, for sheer lack of interest in life, gets into mischief and makes love to Major Ames. None of the characters has ideal aims, and the descriptions of the luncheon parties, the "catty" gossip, and provincial outlook are drawn to the life.

No one of Mrs. Rawson's readers will be surprised to find that her "three anarchists" are the divine ones of Love, Birth, and Death, those who, Mr. Masterman says, are "always disturbing to any satisfied civilisation." Her heroine, Janet Boldre, the offspring of passionate love, was left stranded, a day-old babe, on the tender mercies of a foreign municipality. At three years old a Hammersmith orphanage took charge of her. At fourteen Janet was sent out to service. At length she came to anchor with a happy-go-lucky but moral and sober family, and shared their poverty, acting as "help," governess, nurse, and companion in the household of a retired quartermaster, until chance did her a good turn and a Pekingese puppy introduced her to a lady who took her into her house and gave her a chance of education. Mrs. Lemon's next proceeding wrought the trouble of Janet's life. A kinsman of her benefactress came to stay in the house. He was a widower and wanted a second wife; Janet, he saw, would do admirably. He was not a grand wooer, but Janet had never come in contact with lovers, and Mrs. Lemon played upon her love for children. Janet could give children to the House of Boldre, of which she, her kinsman, and his son were the last descendants. Too late the girl realised her mistake. George was unlovable in every sense and unestimable. He made a home for her after a year or two of uncomfortable lodgings, but brought into it the ghosts of all his former evil doings. Amongst others, his neglected son came by chance into the same neighbourhood. Youth turned to youth, causing bitter sorrow, the exile of the son and the death of the father resulting. Sorrow developed Janet's character, she grew fast mentally and was becoming ready for the motherhood for which she had always craved. To her a second time came the three anarchists: death carried away her husband, the birth of her little son followed rapidly, and love came later; rich, full and overflowing. Mrs. Rawson's novel is not a smooth, regularly told story; it demands thought and bears re-reading—in fact, its value does not lie on the surface, but must be sought for.

Arabella Kenealy's is a powerful and remarkably interesting psychological story. The observer in chief is Christopher Malet, a distinguished author, who, having been compelled to divorce his wife, accepts the invitation of his nephew, a doctor, to come and pay him a visit in the quiet of his country home. Study of character is the passion of Malet's life, and soon after his introduction to his hostess he realises that, though thin and plain, even ugly at times, she has attractive power; but it is the attraction of the snake type—cold, quick, lithe, and subtle. She is likely to be a woman of surprises, though to the ordinary onlooker she is simply a cheerful wife, loving her husband and ruling him. But Carry Corry is but a subordinate character, though under the stress of sudden temptation she justifies Malet's estimate of her. The interest of the story centres round Lady Lygon and Mrs. Ferrers, the rivals for the love of Monica Lygon's husband. Miss Kenealy is prodigal of colour in her presentation of Mrs. Ferrers, yet curiously this lady is not so real as Lady Lygon, probably because the latter is more truly a woman; her strength lay in self-repression, that of Mrs. Ferrers in self-expression.

Malet was present at a gathering to which Mrs. Ferrers had been invited.

> He saw not a beautiful woman merely, but a unique and enthralling personality, the sort of woman who makes history and unmakes civilisations. In that

* *Mrs. Ames.* By E. F. Benson. (Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.)

† *The Three Anarchists.* By Maud Stepney Rawson. (Stanley Paul. 6s.)

‡ *The Irresistible Mrs. Ferrers.* By Arabella Kenealy. (Stanley Paul. 6s.)

§ *Lamorna.* By Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick. (Methuen. 6s.)

moment all the other men and women in the room became mere walkers-on, persons to form a background for the real actors in the Lygon drama—he and she and Mrs. Ferrers. And as Lygon had gone down in his esteem when he had supposed him victim to the odalisque, now he went up in his esteem when he saw the quality of his conqueror.

The trio stood out in relief from all the frivollers about them, showing both in brain and body as being upon a higher evolutionary level, with their battle of life to be fought upon the higher ground of their finer and further evolved humanity.

Lady Lygon, who before her rival's entry had seemed a trifle indeterminate perhaps, now, with the coming of her rival, took up her position in the foreground of the drama.

Malet, all vigilance, saw by the instant of profound gravity which supplanted the smiles he had been lavishing upon the Duchess, and by the momentary blazing of his eyes as they met those of Mrs. Ferrers, that Lygon was no common philanderer, but was, on the contrary, one capable of an unswerving fidelity to his true mate. And at once the drama became of vital and absorbing interest.

For of these two women, both so beautiful and clever, and yet so different, which was the man's true mate—his wedded wife or that other?

It would not be fair to give here the result of the duel between the two fair women, but it can be seen that the story is of absorbing interest.

Lamorna is on a different plane, though, like Mr. Benson, Mrs. Sidgwick has chosen her people from the rank and file of the upper middle class. There is no need to emphasise the straightforward directness of her method of telling the story, the clearness of her characterisation, or the charm with which she keeps the reader's attention fixed from beginning to end—that goes without saying. The problem in this case is so difficult that the reader feels to the quick the agony it must have caused Lamorna. She, a clever, sensible girl, has become a sort of guardian to a cousin a few years younger, but idle, desultory, and wayward. Pansy is engaged to a fine young fellow, who has had to go to South America. Meantime, on the Continent, she meets a fascinating man, a woman-hunter, whose wife, loving him in spite of all, bears with his infidelities. The inexperienced Pansy, whose craving is to have even only one "glorious hour," falls into Colonel Auray's clutches and runs away with him, returning after a day or two with opened eyes and desperate fear. Is Lamorna to tell the true lover when he returns? The moral of the story is that young girls should be told by their mothers or those acting in place of a mother about the realities of life; ignorance on this point does not often conduce to bliss.

A NOVEL OF THE ALPS.*

MR. OXENHAM has forsaken the Channel Islands, but only to show us that he can deal equally well with a glacier country.

Maurice Helme, the great oculist, meets in Switzerland a daughter of one of the guides, who is almost the counterpart of the beloved wife he had lost but a few months after their wedding. Roslein was in her early teens when he met her first, but the attraction he felt for her drew him to her mountain home year after year.

A scoundrelly young man, part guide, part smuggler, guesses that Helme loves Roslein, and vainly seeks to kill him. One of the most thrilling incidents in the book is that in which this young man, whilst acting as guide to Helme, either by accident or of intent drops him down a crevasse:—

For a second the rope as it tightened held him suspended, then it gave—cut through, he thought afterwards, by a knife-edge of ice—and he slid down, down, mazed beyond thought, and with only a vast dull wonder in his mind that he was still alive.

It was the snow that came in with him that saved him. He was in a kind of flume in the ice which ran downwards at an angle of seventy degrees. The sides were like polished glass. . . . At first he was too bewildered to notice anything. . . . Then as he slipped downwards he saw below him the wonderful pale blue-green illumination of the glacier ice—growing not in intensity, for in no sense was it intense, but always of the thinnest and rarest imaginable, but growing in quality and visibility. He had been in crevasses and ice-caves without number, but never had he seen anything to equal this. There the glacier light was always more or less mingled with the light of the day or the sun. But here was the ice-light all pervasive in its transparent luminosity. It was like thin blue-green sunshine. . . . Helme struggled on; the air was fresh and sweet and cold. . . . He climbed and fell, he sprawled and stumbled. He slid and rolled down smooth, dark inclines and landed at the bottom in icy pools, bruised and bewildered. But the fact that he was constantly falling made him hopeful that was getting down hill.

And so Helme progressed with pain and bruises until he came to one hideous place where the glacier had cracked right across and the gap was ten feet in width, he judged. But he crossed it, and hour after hour he wormed his way amongst monstrous shapes and nightmare fancies, fighting on, because to give up was to die.

A characteristic touch is the way in which, when recovering after his perilous adventure, Helme examines his hands with care, fearful lest those delicate instruments of his onerous work had been damaged in his struggle for life. There are many other interesting characters in this pleasant novel, which will certainly enhance Mr. Oxenham's reputation.

WHEN PLATO WAS A YOUTH.*

MR. STACPOOLE, as always, throws a glamour over his readers—gifting us with new vision

* *The Quest of the Golden Rose.* By John Oxenham. (Methuen.)

* *The Street of the Flute-Player.* By H. De Vere Stacpoole. (John Murray. 6s.)

so that we can see life through the eyes of a Greek fisher-boy in the time when Plato was a youth. We touch the quay of the great harbour of the Piræus, see the dawn coming, the blue of the sea and the purple of the far-off hills of Attica, just as the spear-top of Athena, which crowns the Acropolis, gives the sign of the rise of the sun and the dazzle and splendour of the coming day. We hear the sound of oars in rollocks as the giant war-trireme passes, we go up the wonderful wall-lined road which leads straight to Athens, join the throng in the morning market of the great city, hear the last new byword, watch the chaffering of buyer and seller, and see and hear the philosophers and aristocrats who deliver their wisdom or sparkle with humorous jesting. We taste the red mullet, the olives and the honey of Hymettus, rub garments with Socrates, and listen to a barber quoting Euripides.

The story itself, with every tragedy which can follow on the trail of Love, takes but a few days, yet ends with the death of hero and heroine.

OF THE OLD SCHOOL.*

It would be a task worth doing, for those who have leisure, to take the interesting "remembrances," of which we have several published this month, and collate the various references to old times, irrespective of personalities. Sir Alfred Turner has seen things with the eye of a soldier, so he remembers best the floggings and brutalities of earlier days, whether the schoolboy or the soldier were the recipient.

Sir Alfred's schoolday reminiscences are very pleasant, but the great value of his book lies in the story of his connection with Gordon and Egypt, and in the many years he spent in Ireland under Lord Spencer's administration; the result of what he saw then convincing him that the Irish are right in demanding Home Rule of some kind.

The Keynote, by Alphonse de Châteaubriant (Hodder and Stoughton). "Monsieur des Lourdines," which gained the Prix de Goncourt, awarded annually for the greatest piece of French imaginative writing of the year, has been translated into English by Lady Theodora Davidson under the above title. In its delicate and careful characterisation and absence of plot it is akin to Flaubert's "Un cœur simple," and the reader is held spellbound until he closes the book with a sigh, hardly able to realise that Monsieur and Madame des Lourdines, and Anthime, their only son, never existed save in the fertile brain of the gifted artist who created them.

WEDMORE'S MEMORIES.*

Of making books there is no end, yet who would wish to make an end of such delightful "memories" as this month's publishing has brought us? Links with the past such as these are a joy to those who have left their youth behind them, and a valuable source of information for those who have not, like Sir F. Wedmore, had the chance of seeing Kate Terry, Ellen Terry, and Mrs. Kendal act together in a burlesque; listened to Charles Dickens whilst he read "The Chimes"; or talked with "l'oncle Sarcy." Sarcy it was who said to Sir Frederick, "Dites donc! Chez vous en Angleterre, vous n'avez pas de Théâtre, n'est ce pas?" but who, coming to England, found that we had Irving.

But it is not only the stage about which we get such happy glimpses. Sir Frederick heard Liddon, Boyd Carpenter, Stopford Brooke, Wilberforce, Jowett, Ward Beecher, and many another great preacher, and tells us here how their words struck him.

It was not a preacher, however, but Sir James Knowles who told him the story of Queen Victoria and Lady Southampton, who, by reason of age, long-proved devotion, and reciprocated friendship, was privileged to talk of many things, and who one day said to Her Majesty:—

"Do not you think, ma'am, one of the satisfactions of the Future State will be, not only our reunion with those whom we have loved on Earth, but our opportunities of seeing face to face so many of the noble figures of the Past—of other lands and times? Bible times, for instance. Abraham will be there, ma'am; Isaac too, and Jacob. Think of what they will be like! And the sweet singer of Israel. He, too. Yes, ma'am. King David we shall see." And, after a moment's silence, with perfect dignity and decision, the great Queen made answer, "I will *not* meet David!"

'TWAS SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

Yet another link with the past is *The Battle of Life of E. Kebbel* (Fisher Unwin. 10s. 6d. net), in which from his own seventy years' experience and that of his contemporaries he brings before us, as only a practised writer can do, pictures of the country in those far-off days when railways were not and turnpikes demanded toll from the wayfarer. Mr. Kebbel's father was a Leicestershire vicar, and the boy, living in a county where schoolboys always had holi-

Sixty Years of a Soldier's Life. By Sir Alfred Turner. (Methuen. 12s. 6d. net.)

*Memories of Frederick Wedmore. (Methuen. 7s. 6d. net.)

days when a meet was to take place within a mile or two of the village, was a sportsman from his youth. He learned early to handle a gun and knew every bird's note and every nest for miles around; in those days people were fewer and birds were more numerous. Our author, being intelligent and full of spirits, has plenty of mischief to recount, as well as a sober description of the Merchant Taylors' School of those days, Exeter in particular, and college life in general. The Vicar died, and the family had to leave Kilby, a deadly sorrow to a youth who so loved his home. Then came reverse of circumstances: one room in London and a bitter struggle, made the worse perhaps by a temperament totally unsuited for town life, for Kebbel was a born countryman. It can well be imagined that there is a great charm in a book which couples such remembrances with pen-pictures of the famous people encountered in a life which began when William IV. was king.

The Two Rivers, by Ernest E. Briggs (John Long. 6s.). This may be a first novel, but in any case Mr. Briggs tells a pleasant, sentimental, old-world story well. As it is sentimental, he has wisely placed his actors in the latter half of the nineteenth century (the twentieth-century girl would hardly behave as his Margaret does). Oddly enough, he gives a really modern stepmother, who is very imperfect, yet helps her husband and stepchildren. The author is not quite logical, for in describing two rivers he gives the characteristics of a woman as being beautiful, secretive, silent, with hidden, tortuous ways, whilst the manly qualities are openness, impetuosity, impatience, chafing at obstacles, disdaining all meannesses; yet his Margaret is certainly neither secretive nor tortuous, nor do all his men answer to his characterisation. A book which for many will have a peculiar charm.

Haunting Shadows, by M. F. Hutchinson (Methuen. 6s.). We have presented here a feast of thrills for those who enjoy the ingenuity which, burrowing patiently day after day, brings to light the actors in a mysterious crime. A murder is committed during a London fog. A young visitor on her way to a neighbouring house, nervous and frightened by the terrifying transit, sees her cab door fly open, and through the gloom a face appears and instantly disappears. Soon after the scared girl sees the portrait of the son of the house, and recognises his as the face of the man who is presumably the murderer. Add anarchists, a detective, two or three charming people, some mysterious folk, and an anonymous letter-writer, and it will be seen that there is plenty of scope for tense suspense.

BOOKS IN BRIEF.

FICTION.

My Love and I. By Martin Redfield. (Constable. 6s.)

The scene of the story is laid in the United States. The writing is clever and the description of the various characters, who are of the Bohemian order, most fascinating. The troubler of the company is a girl with "ivory face and tiny waist," and the more one reads of her the better one realises that the tragedy behind lies in the fact that she has a tiny soul also. The trouble comes when the man who has married her finds a real woman with a soul as big as his own. They rise to the situation and conquer themselves, and in the end find peace at least, if not happiness.

The Turnstile. By A. E. W. Mason. (Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.)

This is certainly one of the most interesting novels of the month and will have a lasting reputation. Mr. Mason is apparently giving the fruits of his own experience as a parliamentarian. The story begins with a terrific earthquake, supposed to be in Valparaiso. Cynthia Daventry comes to England in deadly fear of the man she supposes to be her father, and the fear thus engendered lasts her lifetime, although she marries happily and finds much pleasure in life; but the essential value of the book is the relation of experiences of her husband, who has given up the sea in order to obtain a seat in the House of Commons. The satirical description of the "cheapest club in London" is truthfully pungent, and the development of character in Harry Raines pathetic as well as interesting and true to life.

Things as They Are. By Mrs. E. K. Williamson. John Long. 6s.)

A modern romantic novel. The heroine is supposed to be the daughter of a plumber, but turns out to be the child of an earl.

Captain Hawks. By Oswald Kendall. (Stanley Paul. 6s.)

Marvellous adventures in the Arctic Ocean in search of a treasure ship. A very amusing cockney sailor provides the fun.

A Slice of Life. By Robert Halifax. (Constable. 6s.)

The story has to do with the dwellers of Roper's Row, in the neighbourhood of the London Docks. Mr. Donno is one of those people who are quaint to read about, but most difficult to live with. He, his granddaughter, and the curate are the chief characters.

Countess Daphine. By "Rita." (Stanley Paul. 2s. net.)

A pathetic story of two Italian musicians which is told by their respective violins, an Amati and a Stradivarius.

Devoted Sparkes. By W. Pett Ridge. (Methuen. 6s.)

A delicious account of a regular little cockney servant, who is the personification of courage, tact, and rapid thinking. Turned out of her home by a stepmother she by chance sees a lady who is called "Miss G." By another chance she manages to enter her service, and from time to time successfully engineers great benefits for her mistress. Her one ideal has been to become a sort of maid-companion and humble friend to Miss G., but her unselfishness does not obtain this reward. Hetty Sparkes has brought about a happy marriage for her mistress, without her knowing who planned that the adorer should come at the right minute; and so it happens that Miss G., when saying good-bye to all the maids, leaves Hetty with this remark: "I am sure, I am perfectly certain I know your face quite well. It is Emily, isn't it? Good-bye. Good-bye, everybody!" Only a Mr. Pett Ridge could treat such an original theme in a manner so bright that even Hetty's disappointment is not depressing.

Darneley Place. By Richard Bagot. (Methuen. 6s.)

Marion Crawford's sympathy with and vivid picturing of Italian places and people would be a greater loss to us if Mr. Bagot were not ready to supply that loss. This is the fifth or sixth novel in which the characters are chiefly noble, some of them being old friends. A young noble, Giovanni Rossano, is told by an artist friend that a visit to Walden will be greatly to his advantage, as it is one of the finest specimens extant of the old-fashioned English country village. There he is brought into contact with an extraordinary recluse named Darneley, who invites him to a house which has hitherto been closed to visitors like a besieged town, and when he returns to Italy he bears with him an invitation to visit him again. Rossano's mother is a great landowner in Italy. She sends him as her agent to a distant property, close to which is living the "ward" of Mr. Darneley. Naturally she becomes the heroine of the story, which is not only delightful in itself, but is keenly interesting because of the psychic influence which is supposed to have brought them together, and for the insight into certain phases of Italian spiritism.

The Eagrave Square Mystery. By Arthur W. Marchmont. (Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.)

In which three friends, one of whom is an M.P., are present at a supposed murder and make the fatal blunder of running away without telling the police. There is, of course, blackmail, and one of the three is accused of what really is a murder; the mystery being the difficulty of finding the perpetrator of this last crime. Of course there is a happy ending.

Her Majesty the Flapper. By A. E. James. (Stanley Paul. 6s.)

A reprint of these amusing stories in book form.

A Star of the East. By Charles E. Pearce. (Stanley Paul. 6s.)

An interesting story of the Mutiny by this clever writer ending in a tragedy.

The Lighted Way. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. (Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.)

An absorbing novel of adventure, introducing a City merchant and his wife; a Portuguese noble; and a delicate invalid who dreams fairy tales, and so keeps up the courage of a well-born young fellow who has fallen into adversity. There is one murder at least, and a certain amount of shooting. The Lighted Way is the river as seen from the top windows of a house on the Embankment.

Sisters-in-Chief. By Dorothy a'Beckett Terrell. (Cassell. 3s. 6d.)

The book was written in answer to a competition designed to secure fiction which would embody and appeal to the taste of the modern girl. It deserves not only the prize of £250 which was awarded, but to find a place on every shelf where young people are in evidence.

Dagobert's Children. By L. J. Beeston. (Stanley Paul. 6s.)

A series of keenly interesting episodes of the Franco-German War, in which, needless to say, fighting and adventures bear a large part. The "children" are a band of twelve Franc-tireurs, several of them men with the highest ideals.

One of Marlborough's Captains. By Morice Gerard. (Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.)

The title shows the period of the story, which is written with the greatest vigour. The description in the opening chapter of the ambush in which Marlborough and Prince Eugene were almost taken, and the siege of the Castle of Hansau, with the rescue of its châtelaine, read like one of the stories of the fighting knights of mediæval times.

The Open Door. By Fred. M. White. (Ward, Lock. 6s.)

A capitally-written story of intrigue and adventure. The novel opens with the old picture of a poor girl substituting herself for the rich friend who has died. Naturally one expects of Mr. White an original way of presenting even that old statement that "Queen Anne is dead," and the reader will not be disappointed in him.

A Modern Arab. By Theodora Wilson Wilson. (Stanley Paul. 6s.)

This takes us into Westmorland, where there lives a squire who acts like the king who desired Naboth's vineyard. The unfortunate farmer who is his victim, the sympathising doctor, the woman painter who upsets the apple-cart, and many another character are carefully described, but the novel rather suffers from the consequent prolixity.

TRAVEL, &c.

Lords and Ladies of the Italian Lakes. By Edgcumbe Staley (John Long. 12s. 6d. net.)

The author, who has sauntered much in the North Italian Lakeland, has attempted here to revivify the ravishing scenes and lovely dwellings of the region, linking them with some of their most interesting

occupants. The manner is discursive, sometimes flippant, and the sort of *Tit-Bits* style reminds the reader of a visit to some beautiful sanctuary, where the guide who had to be followed hastened on rapidly with a breathless description which left but little impression. However, there is no time limit with a book in which, with the help of an index, one can dip here and there at one's own sweet will. The engravings are a great addition.

The Indian Scene. By J. A. Spender. (Methuen. 3s. 6d. net.)

The editor of the *Westminster Gazette* went in his professional capacity to the 1911 Durbar, and has here recorded his impressions of a memorable visit. His story opens with all the verve and joyousness of a boy set free from school. He journeys on with the trained eye of the observant journalist, and records his observations with the open mind and sympathetic, temperate criticism which would be expected from Mr. Spender. The thoughts of such an "outsider" are worth careful attention; perhaps the gist of them may be gathered from this quotation:—

"To the traveller in India the surprising thing is not that there should be unrest, but that there should ever be any rest. When he realises the vast number of the inhabitants, their differences in race, creed, and language, the high degree of intelligence and the subtlety of mind with which large numbers of them are endowed, he wonders only how it is possible to find governing formulas for them all. He will see more beautiful faces in a morning's walk in an Indian bazaar than in any European city, and he will be charmed by the grace and courtesy of the common folk. . . . However this may be, one does get the impression in India that to rule these people permanently must be an intellectual and imaginative effort of a high order, for which no police, however vigilant, and no army however strong, can in the long run be a substitute."

Among the Congo Cannibals. By John H. Weeks. (Seeley Service. 16s. net.)

There is material for more than one romance in this unvarnished and unprejudiced account of the Boloki and other Congo tribes by a man who has lived thirty years in their midst. From the pictures one would judge the natives described to be healthy, clean-limbed, and fairly intelligent. The chapter on the language is interesting, the construction being alliterative; the folk-lore stories will also please the general reader. In short, there is a mine of information of every kind in these closely-packed pages.

15,000 Miles in a Ketch. By Captain R. du Baty. (Nelson. 2s. net.)

The attraction of this story of a French sailor, who crossed the Atlantic and sailed southwards to the Antarctic seas in a 25-ton boat, can well be imagined. Captain du Baty spent eighteen months on the almost unknown island of Kerguelen seal fishing, and finally landed in Melbourne, a brilliant feat of seamanship. There are plenty of funny incidents as well as bravely-borne suffering. Moreover, the journey was not undertaken in a spirit of bravado, but in the cause of science.

The Brenner Pass. By Constance Leigh Clare. (Century Press. 6s.)

This is largely a compilation from many German works, together with the experience gained by twenty visits to the Tyrol. It begins with an account of the importance of the Brenner as the lowest pass in the Eastern Alps, and thus the natural link between the north and the south, and goes on to give a most interesting description of the many Tirol valleys, well known and little known, also including many of the stories which have been traditional in those valleys. The Passeierthal, the place of Andreas Hofer's birth, gives occasion for the history of his times, perhaps the most momentous in the story of Tirol. The book is charmingly illustrated by drawings and water-colours.

Things Seen in Palestine. By A. Goodrich-Freer. (Seeley and Co. 2s. net.)

A most delightful little volume, giving just the information most people would like to have and refuting many of the odd ideas we have of that country. For instance, it is said that probably there are not more than three score Turks in Jerusalem, that women have much freedom and are held in honour, etc. There are no fewer than 50 fine pictures.

Adventures in Southern Seas. By Richard Stead. (Seeley and Co. 5s.)

A series of descriptions of the inhabitants of the Southern Sea Islands, from Fiji to Madagascar, their wars, manners, customs, etc.

Through Dante's Land. By Mrs. Colquhoun Grant. (John Long. 12s. 6d. net.)

A brightly written and interesting account of a delightful holiday spent in Italy. The illustrations are numerous and beautiful, and the four characters introduced, Sir Mark Revel and his young half-sister Persis, who went abroad to escape from the winter fogs and gloom of England, and the two Americans they met travelling in a *barroccino del lattaio*, or milkman's cart, give the book a living interest.

HUMOUR.

A Book of Famous Wits. By Walter Jerrold. (Methuen. 7s. 6d. net.)

The compiler of this capital collection says in his preface that Man "may be also described as an anecdote-loving animal." The good things given here for his delectation are a sort of anecdote-history of wits from the days of Elizabeth to Oscar Wilde. Of course, like champagne, jests once exposed to the air become somewhat flat, and like sweetmeats should not be swallowed in large quantities, but placed on the library bookshelf ready to hand when needed no one could find a better tonic for melancholy than Foote and Sheridan, Quin, Bacon, Dr. Fell, and the others of this company. Shakespeare wrote that a jest's prosperity lies in the ears of those who hear it, and he must be a dull fellow who cannot relish the answer of Quin to an offended man who exclaimed, "Mr. Quin, I understand, sir, you have been taking away my name." He was asked, "What have I said, sir?" "You, you called me a scoundrel!" "Well, sir, keep your name," answered the actor.

The Holiday Round. By A. A. Milne. (Methuen. 6s.)

London Lavender. By E. V. Lucas. (Methuen. 6s.)

These charming books, by contributors to *Punch*, are delightful for an occasional leisure half-hour. Though in the form of a novel, neither comes exactly under that description. Mr. Milne's sketches

are reprints from *Punch*, and have amusing discussions upon all sorts of subjects, one of the most characteristic being the making of a Christmas number in which the author and the editor sketch out, with various small fights, the compilation of the story. As they go off the editor complains that the author's story does not fit the pictures, and it is too late to get new ones done. The author states that he cannot work to order, and the two part, the editor making the remark that "It is rotten weather for August"!

In "London Lavender" we have Mr. Lucas in his best form. This piquant series of "Miscellanies" related by Mr. Falconer, who is now settled with Naomi in a comfortable flat, are as racy or as obscure as were ever those related in "Over Bemerton's." Old acquaintances come forward, and new ones make their appearance, so that a list of them has to be given for fear the reader will go astray. The last comer is Lavender herself, the little daughter of Falconer and Naomi. Fun, sentiment, pathos, and information are given in turns, and we reach "The End" with regret.

New Chronicles of Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm. A Child's Journey with Dickens. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. (Hodder and Stoughton. 1s. each net.)

Kate Douglas Wiggin has two charming contributions to this month's publications, one being "New Chronicles of Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," which needs no recommendation. The other is a little booklet telling of the passion of love for Dickens which she had as a little child, and her meeting with him during his tour in America.

PSYCHOLOGY, &c.

Main Currents of Modern Thought: A Study of the Spiritual and Intellectual Movements of the Present Day. By Rudolf Eucken. Translated by Meyrick Booth, B.Sc., Ph.D. (Jena). (T. Fisher Unwin. 12s. 6d. net in Great Britain.)

This translation by Meyrick Booth of Professor Eucken's great work will be welcomed by all who revel in the depths of philosophic thought, or who study the religious idea as separate from dogma. His argument is that only the recognition of an independent spiritual life will remedy the incompleteness of the attempts at a synthesis of life, or remove their contradictions. The translator's and author's prefaces are an interesting prelude to the subjects discussed, such as Immanental Idealism, Religion, Naturalism, Socialism, Individualism, etc. Of old the Churches settled once and for all, and without doubt, the thoughts of men and women upon the spiritual life, but the coming of the scientific spirit, challenging the dogmas upon which the authority of the Churches was founded, has resulted in complete unsettlement in many minds. Professor Eucken thinks he has found the right solution for their problems.

Psychology: A New System. By Arthur Lynch, M.P. (Stephen Swift. 2 vols. 10s. 6d. each net.)

In these two important volumes the author claims to put forward a new system of psychology, based on the study of the fundamental processes of the human mind. Psychology he defines as being concerned with the inward processes of the mind, as distinguished from external things and their external interactions, and, psychology being a science which should be made as exact as conditions permit, he seeks to discover something comparable to a law from which all developments of the subject may be in due order evolved. The enunciation and solution of the basic problem is the task which the author has set himself. Book I. contains the formulation of the fundamental—that is to say, the neo-analysable processes, which Mr. Lynch postulates are twelve in number: (1) immediate presentation, (2) conception of unit, (3) memory, (4) association, (5) agreement, (6) generalisation, (7) feeling of effort, (8) impulse, (9) hedonic sense, (10) sense of negation, (11) conception of time, (12) conception of space. Book II. gives illustrations of the applications of the principles, and Book III. discusses the development of psychology in its historical aspects and in its future possibilities. The author states his positions with force and lucidity, and has sought to lighten, where possible, the austerity of his subject by drawing his illustrations from current positive science rather than from schematic forms.

Forces that Help. By Florence Northcroft. (Allenson. 1s. 6d. net.)

A pleasant series of talks for men and women, reminding the reader of the "little drops of water" idea. We learn, for instance, that Marconi was indebted to a Scotsman for the germ of his discovery; Moody, to a little unknown praying woman for a great outpouring of grace. The advice given is charmingly put and of value.

Thoughts are Things. By W. W. Atkinson. (Fowler. 1s. net.)

One of those invaluable little manuals, for which praise is superfluous, showing that within ourselves are to be found the most valuable of qualities and possessions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The German Emperor and the Peace of the World. By A. H. Fried, with a Preface by Norman Angell. (Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.)

A most useful work on one of the most important topics by the holder of the Nobel Peace Prize. "At the present time," says Mr. Fried, "the Kaiser supports the theory, *si vis pacem para bellum;* he is opposed to war, but is of the opinion that peace can be maintained only by exerting to the full the defensive forces of the State. In a speech delivered at Bremen, in 1905, he said: 'When I came to the Throne I swore that, after the heroic times of my grandfather, bayonets and cannon would, so far as lay in my power, be put aside, but that these bayonets would be held sharp and these cannons ready, so that when cultivating our garden and extending our beautiful house, we should not be disturbed by envy and jealousy from outside.'" Many times has the Emperor spoken of a "Peace Alliance" as possible among civilised races; more than that, he has shown himself to be an advocate of the organisation of European States for the advancement of peace, no one nation being in a position of superiority, but each bound together by common interests and common actions. To this desire Mr. Angell and Mr. Fried bear witness, and their testimony should help to a better mutual understanding.

Secret Diplomacy. By George Eller. (Stephen Swift. 3s. 6d. net.)

The story of diplomacy from 1870 onward, with various reflections concerning the same, the conclusion being that the diplomatic negotiations of a democratic State should be honest, straightforward, dignified, equitable and human.

The Economic Outlook. By Edwin Cannan. (Fisher Unwin. 5s. net.)

Mr. Cannan thinks that the outlook is neither alarming nor dismal, that life will become more international, and that if we make up our minds to face the new ideas with stout hearts, cool heads, and unfailing good temper, even industrial disputes will be things of the past. A book which deserves careful consideration.

What Germany Wants. By W. N. Willis. (Stanley Paul. 2s. net.)

A Cassandra call to "stop the German blight." Mr. Willis is in deadly earnest, but sees only the fact that Germany is determined to have colonies, without being able to say how that can or ought to be prevented.

Secret Memoirs of the Regency. By Charles Pinot Duclos. (Greening. 5s. net.)

There is no need to describe this book, which has been translated from the French by Monsieur Jules Meras. Naturally it is more or less gossip about the Court life of the time, which was not generally of an elevating order.

Living Pleasures. By C. H. Betts. (James Clarke and Co. 2s. 6d. net.)

A series of essays on the value of friendship, the beauty of love, the delights of Nature study, the companionship of books, etc., etc. The last chapter is on the consolation of Christianity.

History of Rome and the Popes in the Middle Ages. By Hartmann Grisar, S.J. (Kegan Paul. 15s. net.)

The third volume of this instructive book continues the account of the monastic life of the fifth century, giving interesting details of Roman ecclesiastical law, with notable rules as to celibacy and fasting; and of church monuments and decorations. The fine illustrations are taken from some present-day photographs and various ancient sources.

English and Welsh Cathedrals. By T. D. Atkinson. (Methuen. 10s. 6d. net.)

A treasure for travellers and a *bonne bouche* for those who can never hope to see the beautiful buildings which with their traditions and surroundings are amongst our national treasures. Each cathedral is illustrated by a ground plan and a photograph, or by one of the beautiful water-colour drawings of Mr. Walter Dexter.

Heroes of Science. By Ch. R. Gibson. (Seeley Service. 5s.)

As we have no personal details of many of the ancient scientists, Mr. Gibson has simply mentioned them shortly. In telling of Archimedes he gives in a footnote an explanation why the bath overflow gave him the clue to the solution of the problem Alexander had given him. This illustrates the careful way in which the heroes are treated. Amusing anecdotes are sown thickly in a book which is elevating as well as useful.

The Romance of Submarine Engineering. By Thomas Corbin. (Seeley Service. 5s.)

Tells how the work is done; just what the tools are like; with word pictures of the men who make the romance a practical affair. There is no dullness in these three hundred or more pages, and the illustrations supply the information words cannot give.

From a Pedagogue's Sketch Book. By F. R. G. Duckworth. (Fisher Unwin. 5s. net.)

An entertaining series of short sketches about boys, their parents, the authorities, and others, which seem to be taken literally from the sketch book of the pedagogue in question.

An Introduction to the Science of Peace. By Annie Besant. (*Theosophist* Office. 1s.)

Gives the gist of a book by Bhagavan Das in which Mrs. Besant tries to interest her readers. She tells us that the inner intellectual and spiritual peace is the only real and abiding cure for the prevailing condition of unrest.

How to Play Golf. By Harry Vardon. (Methuen. 5s. net.)

A summary by the famous golf champion of all the advances made in the Royal game during the last seven or eight years. The information and advice given make the volume indispensable to the neophyte, whilst the style renders it pleasant reading for the uninitiated.

Photography of To-day. By H. Chapman Jones. (Seeley Service. 5s. net.)

From beginning to end science and practice are described in the most fascinating fashion, from the opening chapter, which deals with the nature of light, to the last, which tells of the various applications of photography. Even a neophyte will be interested, for facts which only the advanced photographer knows are described so lucidly that the beginner can grasp the idea and the advanced will find something to learn, and will enjoy having their own knowledge so interestingly expounded.

My Own Times. By Lady Dorothy Nevill. (Methuen. 15s. net.)

Lady Dorothy Nevill's delightful "I remember" and her piquant, kindly sarcasm are too well known to need praise here. She does not deplore change or disparage the present, but rather believes that there has been real progress during her lifetime At the same time, she does not ignore present-day evils, but gives wise advice as to how to improve the shining hour. "The keynote to success," she says, "is character. From the same materials one man builds palaces, another hovels; one warehouses, another villas. Bricks and mortar are mortar and bricks, until the architect can make them something else." The homilies are very scarce, however; the anecdotes so many, of such various people, celebrated, infamous, or average, that space forbids my enumeration of even a few.

Butterflies and Moths at Home and Abroad. By H. Rowland Brown, M.A. (Fisher Unwin. 7s. 6d. net.)

A magnificent gift book for the beginner in butterfly lore, supposing him to have some knowledge of the terms used; technicalities are dispensed with as much as possible, but some special words must be used, of course. Every care has been taken to simplify the explanations, and the plates are very fine.

INSURANCE NOTES.

The report and balance-sheet of the Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Ltd. for the year ended 30th September last shows that the business of the company has again increased, the premium income for the year totalling £260,260, as against £252,072 in the previous year. Interest on investments, fees, etc., amounted to £13,081. Re-insurances and returns amounted to £59,566, and losses totalled £88,192. The losses were heavier than the previous year, but notwithstanding that, the year showed a credit balance of £46,670 after payment of all charges, a very satisfactory result. An interim dividend of £12,000, paid in May last, left an available balance of £34,670. The directors applied this as follows:—To reserve fund, £10,000, making that fund now £110,000; to re-insurance reserve fund £7500, making it £15,000; officers' superannuation and provident fund, £2000; dividend of 6 per cent. for the half-year ended 30th September, 1912, £12,000; leaving £3170 to be carried forward to next year. The directors are to be commended in setting apart large additions to the general reserve fund, and the re-insurance reserve fund, instead of increasing the dividend, which the profits would have permitted. The report and balance-sheet were adopted at the annual meeting of the company, held at 60 Market-street, Melbourne, on 20th November. The chairman, Mr. V. J. Saddler, in moving the adoption of the report, pointed out that despite heavy losses by fire in New South Wales and Queensland, the year's operations had been successful, and that the position of the company was sound and prosperous.

Messrs. H. Beecham and Co.'s timber yard at the corner of Spencer and Bourke streets, Melbourne, was destroyed by a fire which broke out at about one o'clock p.m. on Saturday, 23rd inst. The Metropolitan Fire Brigade, although promptly on the scene, was unable to stem the progress of the fire in the timber yard, but the adjoining premises, Messrs. Frazer Ramsay Pty. Ltd.'s Bond Stores, Mr. T. Carlyon's "Woods" Hotel, and Messrs. Dalgety and Co.'s new motor garage, although seriously threatened, were saved without extensive damage. In a subsequent conversation the chief officer of the fire brigade strongly condemned the practice of permitting timber-yards to exist in the city. He said:—"This is another warning against allowing timber yards in the heart of the city. The heat from this fire was sufficient to crack the windows of the hotel opposite; and this is not an isolated case. There are many other such cases, not only in the city, but also in its surroundings. A short time ago a fire occurred at a timber yard in Fitzroy, and placed the town hall in danger; yet in that instance the same business is going to be carried on at the same place, and perhaps on a larger scale. Businesses of this kind should be isolated, so that in the event of a fire they will injure nobody else. I know of no other city in Australia where such a state of affairs is tolerated. I still have hopes that the city fathers will yet realise their responsibilities, and make such provision as will keep this city reasonably safe against fire. I would like to add that the water supply was very good."

The insurance companies concerned in the fire are:—Guardian Insurance Company, £1000; Scottish Union Assurance Company, £500; Atlas Assurance Company, £750; North British and Mercantile, £900; Victoria Fire Insurance Company, £600; Commercial Union Assurance Company, £650; New Zealand Insurance Company, £450; Northern Assurance Company, £500.

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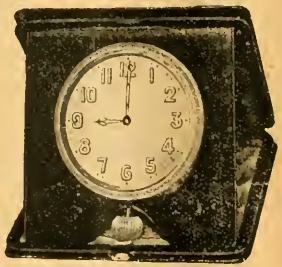

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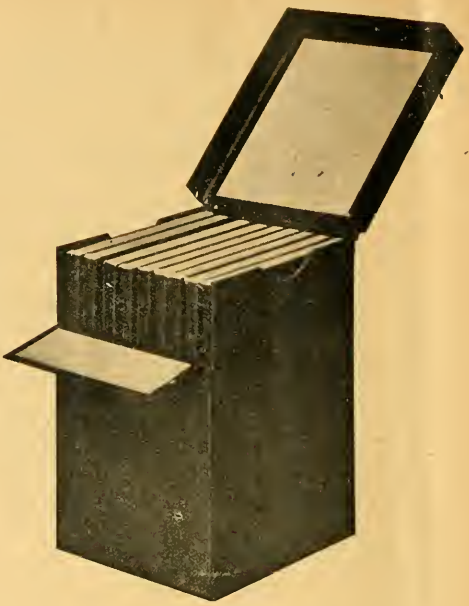

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Arrangements Now Made to Have all Stout Readers of this Magazine Receive a Free Copy of Dr. Turner's Wonderful Book, "How I Reduced My Weight 100 Pounds."

In an interview accorded upon his return from a long trip, Dr. F. M. Turner, the physician, scientist and traveller, widely known for his scientific researches, and whose writings have brought him international reputation, gave some valuable information to those who were astounded by his loss of more than 100 pounds of excessive fat since they last saw him. They found it difficult, indeed, to recognise in the slender, muscular, and perfectly proportioned form of Dr. Turner to-day the same man who only a few months previously they knew as a semi-invalid, so enormously fat that he could hardly walk.

When questioned concerning his health and the remarkable change in his appearance, Dr. Turner said:—

"My discovery came about during my trip, and in this way: When seeking data for some literary work, I found a reference to the manner in which the Japanese were said to easily overcome any tendency to take on superfluous flesh. It was easily apparent from observation that the Japs. are comparatively hearty eaters, and that their diet consists largely of rice, the most starchy, and, therefore, the most fat-forming of all grains. I had often wondered why, in spite of these facts, the natives of Japan, both men and women, always present such a slender, trim, neat appearance. Although corsets are rare in that country, the women there have beautiful figures that any English woman might well envy, and the Japanese men have strength and powers of endurance that are proverbial. After diligent inquiry about the cause of this, I became more than convinced that they were using there in Japan methods of fat reduction and fat prevention far in advance of anything known to medical science in this country. As the finding of such a method was a matter of life or death to me at that time, I consulted numerous authorities, and set about asking questions of those who would be likely to know anything about it. I am glad to say that my untiring efforts were finally rewarded by the discovery of a new means of fat reduction that I determined to give a short trial immediately. I was fairly startled to behold the wonderful change it made in my appearance, and the improvement in my health that was noticeable from the very first. My fat began to vanish at the rate of one pound a day, sometimes more. I knew I had at last discovered the secret that had been vainly sought for years, and I continued the treatment until I had lost more than 100 pounds in weight. I became stronger with every pound I lost, and soon regained all my old-time vigour of body and mind. It made me feel twenty years younger to be rid of all the fat that had formed inside and outside of my body. After discontinuing the treatment and keeping a careful record of my weight for more than two months, I was delighted to find that the reduction was permanent, nor has my fat shown the slightest tendency to return since then."

Dr. Turner then went on to explain the treatment he discovered, and while any one must admit that it is a highly logical method and undoubtedly effective to a wonderful degree, yet it is so simple that even a child can understand it and obtain most satisfactory results. Surely, in view of all these proven facts, no stout person need any longer feel that he or she must remain fat now. Lack of space prevents a full description of the entire method here, but Dr. Turner has described it in a handsomely bound and extremely interesting little booklet, entitled "How I Reduced My Weight 100 Pounds," and by special arrangement with the doctor we are able to announce that these valuable booklets, while they last, are to be distributed absolutely free to *Review of Reviews* readers who are sufficiently interested to send two penny stamps for postage and packing.

The books are sent in plain wrapping, and we are told that there are only about 1000 of the last edition left. When these are gone the doctor may not have any more printed, as he says the extensive business and professional interests will demand all his time from now on, and also he may depart on another long trip at any time, so will probably have no time to give the matter personal attention again for several months at least. He, therefore, will not promise us to send the books to any readers who do not write him immediately. The doctor's present address is F. M. Turner, c/o The Dr. Turner Co. (Dept. 771B), 214 Great Portland Street, London, W., and any requests sent there during the next few days will be given prompt attention. We urgently advise all *Review of Reviews* stout readers to obtain this wonderful book, and begin reducing weight immediately, as such a chance as this may never present itself again.

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